THE GAZETTE.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 25 Six months..... 75
Three months... 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employees of The Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS, City Editor.
J. O. M'CRACKEN, Circulator.

TELEPHONES.

Business Office, till 6 p. m. 63
Editorial Rooms, open all night 215

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Headquarters Republican Congressional District Committee, Colorado Springs, July 3, 1894:

Pursuant to the instructions of the Republican Committee of the Second Congressional District, the Republicans of said district will meet in convention in the city of Pueblo, on Friday, September 14, 1894, at 10 o'clock *a. m.*, for the purpose of nominating one Representative in Congress from said Second District, and the selection of a chairman and a member of the Central committee from each county, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before said committee.

The several counties of the District, entitled to representation in said convention are as follows:

Archuleta	4	Kiowa	6
Baca	6	Kit Carson	9
Bent	6	La Plata	13
Chaffee	7	Las Animas	23
Cheyenne	5	Lincoln	5
Clear Creek	11	Mesa	7
Conejos	7	Mineral	13
Costilla	4	Montezuma	12
Custer	4	Montrose	9
Delta	7	Otero	13
Dolores	3	Ouray	13
Douglas	10	Pueblo	11
Eagle	4	Prowers	7
Elbert	7	Pueblo	31
El Paso	56	Rio Blanco	5
Fremont	14	Rio Grande	14
Garfield	12	Routt	10
Gilpin	4	Saguache	10
Grand	3	San Juan	3
Gunnison	6	Summit	9
Hinsdale	3	San Miguel	8
Huerfano	16		
		Total	346

The members of the Central committee for each county is requested to send to the secretary, at Canon City, the name of a lady member.

F. W. HOWBERT, Chairman.

F. P. Sheafer, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A convention of the Republican party of Colorado is hereby called, in pursuance of action taken by the State central committee to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, the 42th day of September, 1894, at the Broadway theater, in the city of Denver, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following State officers, to be voted for at the election to be held Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1894:

One Judge of the Supreme Court.
One Governor.
One Lieutenant-Governor.
One Secretary of State.
One State Treasurer.
One Auditor of State.
One Attorney-General.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Two Regents of the State University.

The State convention will also elect a chairman of the State central committee, and a State central committee of two, from each county of the State, to serve for two years, or until their successors are duly elected, and transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The several counties of the State will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Arapahoe	5	Larimer	9
Archuleta	4	Las Animas	23
Baca	6	Lincoln	5
Bent	6	Logan	6
Boulder	8	Mesa	7
Custer	4	Mineral	13
Costilla	4	Montezuma	12
Conejos	7	Montrose	9
Clear Creek	11	Morgan	7
Cheyenne	5	Otero	13
Chaffee	7	Ouray	9
Douglas	10	Park	4
Dolores	3	Phillips	6
Delta	7	Pitkin	4
Eagle	4	Prowers	7
El Paso	56	Pueblo	31
Elbert	7	Rio Blanco	5
Fremont	14	Rio Grande	14
Gunnison	6	Routt	10
Grand	3	Saguache	10
Gilpin	4	San Juan	3
Garfield	12	San Miguel	8
Hinsdale	3	Summit	9
Huerfano	16	Sedgwick	6
Jefferson	9	Washington	7
Kit Carson	9	Weld	12
Kiowa	6	Yuma	7
La Plata	13		
Lake	23	Total	903

Attention is called to the action of the State central committee whereby women are to be recognized in the organization of the State, county and precinct committees.

It is hoped that the Republican women of the State will actively participate in all primaries, and that they will be fully recognized in the selection of delegates to this and all other conventions of the party.

IRVING HOWBERT, Chairman.
WILLIAM D. TODD, Secretary.
Denver, Colo., July 17, 1894.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Headquarters Republican Judicial Committee, Colorado Springs, Aug. 11, 1894.—Pursuant to the instruction of the Republican committee of the Fourth Judicial district, the Republicans of said district will meet in convention in the City of Denver, on Thursday, Sept. 13, immediately upon the adjournment of the State convention, for the purpose of nominating:

One District Judge and one District Attorney, and the selection of a chairman, a secretary and a member of the Judicial committee, from each county in said district, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before said convention.

The several counties in the district will be entitled to the following representation in said convention:

Cheyenne	5
Douglas	10
Elbert	7
El Paso	56
Kit Carson	8
Lincoln	5
Total	91

C. C. DICKERSON, Chairman.
C. H. FAIRALL, Secretary.

We congratulate the people of Colorado City most heartily on the rumored success of the gas well in that place. If a Republican Governor is elected this fall, that gas well will be an earnest of great prosperity for our nearest neighbor—a prosperity in which we shall rejoice.

For the second time Senator Stewart had yesterday a chance to perform a great service to his country by casting his vote for the killing of the tariff bill, and for the second time he deliberately threw it away.

FOR GOVERNOR.

So far as we know, The Gazette is the only paper in the State that has come out openly in favor of any particular candidate for Governor. The Denver papers seem not to think that the time has yet come to indicate their preferences, and content themselves with preaching harmony every day—harmony in the abstract, and without any particular application.

It is of course the object of The Rocky Mountain News to injure the Republican cause in every possible way, and it therefore publishes from day to day imaginative accounts of what is going on in Republican political circles, generally designed to prove that harmony cannot be had, and that Judge Helm has so many enemies in Denver that he cannot be nominated.

It is a very good indication of the real strength of Judge Helm as a candidate that The News is thus trying its best to get him off the track. It is another good indication of his real strength that the Republican politicians in Denver who are against him for personal reasons, while they are trying to beat him before the convention, are as yet unable to unite on any one candidate to oppose him with. Still further, it is a point in Judge Helm's favor that the only Republicans who seem to be opposed to his candidacy are men who think that if he were nominated for Governor, it would injure their own chances of obtaining a nomination for some other office, or else they are men who oppose him because they know they could not use him for their own personal ends if he were elected. Such opposition is an honor to any man, and goes to prove his eminent fitness for the office of Governor.

We have not yet met a single man in this State who does not agree that Judge Helm would make a good Governor. We have not met a man who does not acknowledge that he has a prior claim on the nomination. The only thing that is alleged against him is that he was beaten before, and that he is not "magnetic."

We believe the people of Colorado want a man for Governor that they can trust; a man with backbone; a man who will do his duty without personal favoritism; a man who is not bound beforehand by personal or factional pledges and promises; a safe, conservative, plain, straightforward man, who can be relied upon to preserve the honor and dignity of the State, and who will give us an administration under which business can revive and investments will be secure. Such a man Judge Helm is; and we do not believe that anybody will deny it.

The *desperation of the elements* which are opposed to the candidacy of Judge Helm is shown by the persistency with which they are attempting to force into the field as candidates several good citizens of this county, every one of whom has declared, and declares now, that he is not a candidate. *So far as we know*, no other man has been suggested for the place who would make anything like as strong a candidate as Judge Helm, who would allow the use of his name. Judge Helm has elements of strength which no other man possesses. We are for his nomination, not only because he is a good man, and would make a good Governor if he were elected, but also because we believe he is just the man to get the votes and be elected.

CLEARING UP.

The situation at Washington is clearing up. A little light is breaking through the clouds. The conferees of Senate and House seem to be hopelessly at odds; and there is a better prospect than ever before of an adjustment of conferences without the passage of any tariff bill at all.

From a purely partisan point of view, this would be a terrible disaster for the Democrats, but we think that this is a question which ought to be considered rather from a patriotic than a purely partisan point of view. It is not as Republicans only, or first, that we should rejoice in the probability of the defeat of the monstrosity that is known as the tariff bill. We know of no reason why every good Democrat should not rejoice also in the defeat of a measure which would inevitably bring disaster in its train, and add immensely to the burdens which our country is already called upon to bear; which is framed on no scientific principle; which by its concessions to the Whisky Trust and the Sugar Trust, and the Nova Scotia Coal company, has brought odium upon its abettors and would bring indelible disgrace upon any party which should prove it; and which, by its insertion of the income tax, an avowedly Populist measure, has betrayed the old-time principles, and gone directly counter to all the historical traditions, of the Democratic party.

We sincerely hope, as patriotic Americans, that this abominable measure will be defeated. The McKinley tariff, whatever its faults may be, is a measure which was framed in accordance with a principle, and under whose operation our industries prospered, for more than two years, and as long as its friends continued in power, as it had never prospered before; which built up new industries, extended our trade relations with other countries; which greatly extended the free list, and encouraged manufacture for exportation; and which we believe to be on the whole the best tariff ever framed in this country.

The facts we present to-day in regard to some of the characters of the men who are now bent on creating further disturbance at Cripple Creek are only a sample of many others of the same kind. They show that the region has become the resort of a gang of desperate and abandoned men, who are trying to prostitute the Miners' union to their abominable purposes. Until these men are captured or run out of the district, there will be no permanent peace.

The National Irrigation Congress.

The "Irrigation Age" for August contains a large amount of matter relative to the National Irrigation congress, which meets in Denver, Sept. 3, and details the vital importance of the congress, the subjects to be discussed and the plans of the local committee for entertainment and the routes of the excursions outlined.

Copies of The Age can be obtained free, by addressing Thomas L. Smith, secretary, H. 12, Equitable building, Denver.

Press Opinions.

The Colorado Springs Gazette came in last evening with a facsimile of a letter sent to Hughes. The letter ordered H. out of this camp and was signed with three initials and there was enclosed in the letter a red flannel cloth, upon which was printed the word "death" in black ink. Such letters have been sent to parties in the camp during the recent troubles and on up to the close and shortly after. The Journal was shown one of them, but did not make it public. The party who received the notice did not leave at the time, and is still residing here, we believe, and no harm has come to him. Who sends these notices no one seems to know, but up to now they have been a "bluff," and probably will be in the future. It may be a party who believes he can drive someone out of camp that he may not like, or that it may be the warning of a society that proposes to dispose of persons by the means indicated by the notices. That is a matter of conjecture. But in any event the notices leave an uneasy feeling in the mind of the person receiving them, such as will possess anyone who believes that an unknown foe is lying in wait for him. The time is rapidly approaching when factions of that kind will cease to annoy men who are in the peaceful pursuit of lawful occupations. This is not Italy, nor is the Mafia running this camp or county to any great extent, nor in a small way for any great length of time.—(Cripple Creek Journal.

Every county in the State seems to have a candidate for Governor. Candidates for the Supreme bench loom up all over the land with Judge Campbell of Colorado Springs seemingly at the pole.—Rocky Mountain Herald.

It is evident that Governor Waite made no mistake when he appointed General Tarsney Adjutant-General. He is a man after his own heart. He is a blatant agitator and a demagogue utterly and entirely. Like the master who made him, he is a disgrace to the State which he is paid to serve.—(Grand Junction Sentinel.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Church of Christ, Scientist, 315 East Huerfano. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Inquiry meeting on Thursday at 2:30 p. m. Bible study on Friday at 8 p. m. Mrs. E. P. Sweet, pastor.

Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner Weber street and Pike's Peak avenue, Rev. J. W. Colwell, rector. Services to-day as follows: Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 *a. m. Morning prayer*, litany and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and address at 4 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Dr. Thos. Brown of Utica, N. Y. will preach. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Church of the Strangers (United Presbyterian—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. Pressly Thompson. Christian Endeavor service in the evening. No preaching service at night. Strangers invited.

Lutheran Church—Rev. R. F. Delo will preach in the Knights of Honor Hall, 18 South Nevada avenue, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

Sunday services at the First Congregational Church, corner of Tejon and St. Vrain streets, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The pastor Rev. James B. Gregg, D. D., will preach both morning and evening. Subject in the evening "An Every-day Saint."

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, Bijou street, opposite Acacia park; Philip Washburn, rector. Services: 10 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 5 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Second Presbyterian Church. The Rev. C. S. Barrett will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.

German Lutheran services to-day at 8 p. m. in Grand Army hall, corner of Cascado avenue and Huerfano streets. There will be no services next Sunday Aug. 19.

Confirmation services will be held at 10.30 a. m. at the Lutheran Chapel, Colorado City, by Rev. J. Rein, a Scandinavian Lutheran minister of Denver. Services will also be held in the evening at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. Rein.

Why He Grieved.

An old man with a knowing look and a black satchel registered at an up town hotel the other evening and was shown to his room. He was quiet and remained in his room most of the day. At night he came down to supper and after that went out for a walk. He came back about 9 o'clock and went to bed.

In about 20 minutes a bellboy came running down and told the clerk that there was a man up on the third floor walking around in his nightshirt. The clerk hustled up and found the old man parading up and down the hall, swearing loudly. "Here!" shouted the clerk. "What on earth's the matter with you?"

"I'm mad," replied the old man, "an I'm lookin for gas."

"Looking for gas? What in thunder do you want with gas? Going to commit suicide, or isn't electricity good enough for you?"

"Tain't that, mister," replied the old man as he edged into his own room. "Tain't that. This here light I got in my room is all right enough, I s'pose, but I'm kinder riled at not findin gas here."

"Let me ask you again what you want of gas?"

The old man sat down on the edge of his bed. "Waal," he said, "it's just like this: I hain't bin t' the city for a good while, an Silo Soule, he's the man what owns the next farm t' mine, he says t' me when I cum away, 'Look out now, Jake, an don't blow out no gas.' That kinder gimme a turn, seein as I read the papers an know 'nuff t' come in when it rains, an I was goin to turn out the gas all right an reg'lar an take home a note from the proprietor of this here house testifyin I had staid here all one night. An now, b'gosh, when I cum t' go t' my room they hain't no gas, an I might jist as well gone down t' Cousin Jim's an stand all night an saved a dollar. Silo Soule'ill be a-talkin at the store 'bout my not knowin enuff t' turn out gas, an I won't have nothin t' say, fer I can't prove but what I did blow it out an was rescued on my dyin gasp."

And the old man wept bitter tears.

Buffalo Express.

Cruel.

Miss Leftover. I once fished a whole day without getting a bite.

Miss May Budd. You must have been fishing for compliments. Tit-Bits.

Wealth.

"Why do you think they're more than ordinarily rich?"

"Because they don't give any signs of being so."—Chicago Record.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOCAL POLITICS.

News of the Men Who Want Local Offices This Fall.

During the past week there has been a great deal of activity in local political circles; candidates have appeared for all the offices in sight this fall, and it is even rumored that combinations have been started which look to the filling of some of the offices for which elections will not be held until November, 1895. It may appear somewhat previous to figure on nominations that are more than a year ahead, but sometimes combinations can be made so long as that in advance with men who are seeking nominations this year, which may be of value to aspirants next summer.

If Judge Campbell is nominated for the supreme bench, a candidate must be selected to take his place as district judge. For this office there are now three candidates in the field: Judge Ira Harris, now judge of the county court; ex-Judge T. A. McMorris, now public trustee; and Mr. J. K. Goudy. These gentlemen are all well-known lawyers, fully capable of filling the position with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the bar.

Another important office that is to be filled this fall is that of District Attorney, now held by Mr. John Cochran. It is understood that Mr. Cochran is not a candidate for renomination. The avowed candidates, thus far, are Mr. Fairall of Cheyenne Wells, Mr. Dickerson of Elbert county, and Mr. J. K. Vannatta and Mr. H. M. Blackmer of this city. A good deal of quiet work has been done by all of these gentlemen, but the candidates from this county are naturally in the lead, as there is five or six times more business in the District Court from this county than from all the other counties in the district put together. If Mr. Blackmer gets the nomination, that will leave the office of County Attorney vacant. The aspirants for this have not yet developed, nor have any candidates announced themselves for the County Judgeship in case Judge Harris gets the nomination for District judge.

For the Legislature there are quite a number of aspirants. The term of Senator McGorney expires, and it is understood that he is not seeking for a renomination. Among the names prominently mentioned for the place are those of Mr. Kennedy of Cripple Creek, one of the proprietors of The Morning Journal, the only paper in the camp that has stood up manfully for law and order during the trouble there, and Mr. A. L. Humphrey of Colorado City, who is now one of the representatives from this county in the lower house of the legislature. It is rumored that Douglas county also has a candidate in training, but as yet he is a dark horse. Mr. Humphrey has been an excellent representative, and if he chooses can no doubt retain his present seat. He may conclude to do that rather than seek the nomination for Senator. If he does Mr. Kennedy would appear to have a pretty clear field.

For the other two seats in the legislature, besides the present incumbents, Messrs. Baldwin and Reynolds, there are at least two candidates in the field. One of these is Mr. Charles S. Sprague of The Evening Telegraph, who tried for the nomination two years ago, and came near getting it. The other is Mr. J. K. Miller, the well-known business man, principal owner of the Pharmacist mine, and lately first vice-president of the local Republican club. Mr. Miller's campaign is being managed by Mr. S. H. Kinsley, city attorney one of the best political workers in the county. The contest bids fair to be very interesting, and the best men will probably win.

One thing is evident: That whoever of the candidates are nominated, the El Paso Republicans will have this year a very strong local ticket, and one that will win by a large majority.

DO not be deceived.

The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

The recommendation of "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one pound can to a 25 pound keg of Lead and mix any tint or shade. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best job that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

FOUND.

FOUND—The gentleman who lost his field glass at the Park yesterday will find it at the Alamo Hotel.

FOUND—Aug. 8, a lady's pocket book in the South Cheyenne Canon. Owner can receive it by calling at the Arlington Hotel, Manitou, Colo., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$1000, $5000, $6000, on business property; $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, on inside improved residence property. Low rates. Address Box 657, City.

TO LOAN—$300 to $5000 on good security, at the Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Red milk cow, with short horns, branded C. H. R. on side. Reward for return to Ryan, Evening Telegraph office.

WAGON WHEEL GAP.

Via the Rio Grande; fine fishing. Round trip $10.25; parties of 5 on one ticket $11.55 each. Tickets good 30 days.

Classified Advertisements.

Two Cents a Line, Each Insertion.
Ten Cents Per Line, Per Week.

WANTED.

At the oldest agency in Colorado Springs, established Nov. 1st, 1887, male and female help for various kinds of employment at best of wages. FOR SALE—A 6 room house well located in city on installment plan; price $1600. A 160 acre ranch, 30 miles from city, to trade for house and lot in city, or will sell; it is finely improved. A 4 room brick house (new) with 3 lots, in Salida; for sale or trade for a home in Colorado Springs. Ranches for sale or rent. A. N. PRALLE.

Employment and Real Estate Agent, 104 South Tejon.

WANTED.

At the W. C. T. U. Home and Employment Bureau, 130 N. Tejon st., situations for all kinds of hotel and domestic help also clerks, seamstresses, etc. Work by the day or hour furnished on short notice. First class nurses registered here. Evening classes in English branches.

WANTED.

WANTED—On good, productive improved property in this city, worth conservatively $3000, $1000 for five years at 8 per cent. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—To buy lot, or small house and lot, with full views of mountains; must be a bargain, give location and description. Answer F., Gazette office.

WANTED—Pure Brown Leghorn and Light Brahma hens. Address Box 191.

WANTED—Stock to pasture on the Kelfer Ranch. Address J. W. Scott & Sons Box 921.

WANTED—Special agents in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, for strong Fraternal Insurance company. Splendid inducements. Address the I. F. A., 404 Cathedral st., Baltimore, Md., or Jno. F. Hill, Box 168, Buena Vista, Colorado.

WANTED—Nicely furnished house, 6 rooms, bath, $30 month. Address Box 1130, Cheyenne, Wyo.

WANTED—Position by man and wife; woman to do general housework or cook, man to drive and do chores. Address 536 East Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Two girls for laundry work. Apply at Printers' Home.

WANTED—To rent to a reliable party, one-half of a small store on Tejon street; good location. Address E. A. T., care Gazette.

WANTED—Cooking range, in good condition. Address Box 558, City.

WANTED—Immediately by a family of 3, a house or cottage, furnished, for 2 to 9 months. Unquestionable reference. State particulars. Address H., Gazette.

WANTED—At once, 200 horses to pasture in East Colorado Springs pasture, within one mile of town. Ten thousand acres of fine grass rolling land, well fenced, plenty of pure piped water; charges $1 per month. Apply J. W. Carlstack, 631 E. Cache la Poudre st.

WANTED—Bicycles to repair. Ladies' and gents' chainless and chainless wheels to rent and for sale. Private lessons or rounds for instruction. Pike's Peak Cycle Hirers, No. 7 South Cascado, opposite Antlers. Jack Neaderhouser, prop'r and mgr.

WANTED—Dressmaking and ladies' tailoring at 130 North Tejon st.

WANTED—Young Protestant nurse, with good reference. Apply to Mrs. J. A. Hayes, 532 N. Cascade ave., between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m.

WANTED—Will pay ten dollars to anyone who will get me a position. My object is to live in this state. Education and good references. 214 E. Cascade.

WANTED—A position by a young man; stenographer and office work; New York experience. Address D., this office.

WANTED—Boarders at Valley View Ranch, short distance from town. Good accommodations; reasonable rates. Address F. Hallory, Box 312, City.

WANTED—To buy good quiet horse, to weigh 1000 to 1200; must be gentle and cheap. Address, Box 48, Manitou, Colo., next door to postoffice.

WANTED—A loan of twelve thousand dollars for from one to five years, at reasonable interest. Security the largest brick corner business block in Cripple Creek; containing 11 stores and 45 offices. Improvements cost $40,000; present rents $10,000 a year. This property will sell for $35,000 inside of a year. Address M., Box 48, Cripple Creek.

WANTED—Boarders, ladies or gentlemen, at corner Third st. and Lincoln ave., West Colorado Springs. Two front rooms; pleasant location, good air, and fine scenery; price reasonable. Mrs. W. J. Mitchelmore.

WANTED—To rent 6-room house, $10 per month; good locality, on car line. Apply Room 1, over Robbins' clothing store.

WANTED—Horses to break; drive single or double. Herbert Hunter, rear 17 Pike's Peak.

WANTED—To exchange well located Kansas and Colorado lands for city property, and pay difference in cash. Call on J. S. Thompson 520 Kiowa st.; Judge T. A. McMorris, 20 El Paso Block.

WANTED—You, if you have got real estate to sell, leave it with us for sale; or if you want to buy, call at our office, 14½ South Tejon. C. F. Kjellander & Co., real estate and mining brokers. Telephone 40.

WANTED—You to list your mining stock with us. Quick sale and highest market price. C. F. Kjellander & Co., 12½ South Tejon. Telephone 40.

WANTED—Lame horses to pasture in a wet meadow near town. P. O. Box 717.

WANTED—A good phaeton. Call on Dr. Bennett, 114 S. Tejon st.

WANTED—Dressmaking to do at 210 East Huerfano st. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Misses Haley.

WANTED—People who have Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, pains in back or chest, to give Swing's Celebrated Liniment a trial. Prepared and for sale at 227 N. Nevada ave. Price 50 cents per bottle.

WANTED—Horses for first-class pasture at Austin Bluff. Leave orders at Grocery 623 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—A loan of $2,000 for five years on good real estate. Address Box 841.

WANTED—Housekeepers to know that they can have their flat work, such as sheets, pillow slips, towels, table linen, etc., done for 25 cents a dozen at the Elite Steam Laundry, 117 N. Tejon st. E. G. Davis, prop'r.

WANTED—Kid gloves, dresses, gent's neckties, etc., to clean on short notice. Leave orders at Miss Edinger's Hair Dressing Parlors, 9 Pike's Peak ave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE BOARD—Boarders wanted at 16 E. Platte. Nice rooms and all home cooking.

1800 ACRES of first class pasture at Austin Bluff; terms reasonable. Leave orders at Grocery 623 N. Tejon street.

GREAT BARGAINS. We have some choice houses and lots for sale, or rent, furnished or unfurnished. Also fine resident lots in the most desirable part of the city cheap. Butin & Co., Real Estate Agents, Hagerman Block.

J. M. SWANEY & CO.—Stock brokers; have good mining stock to trade for improved city property; also money to loan on chattels. 104 Pike's Peak ave., upstairs.

FOUND.

FOUND—Aug. 8, a lady's pocket book in the South Cheyenne Canon. Owner can receive it by calling at the Arlington Hotel, Manitou, Colo., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$1000, $5000, $6000, on business property; $1,500, $2,000, $3,000, on inside improved residence property. Low rates. Address Box 657, City.

TO LOAN—$300 to $5000 on good security, at the Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Red milk cow, with short horns, branded C. H. R. on side. Reward for return to Ryan, Evening Telegraph office.

WAGON WHEEL GAP.

Via the Rio Grande; fine fishing. Round trip $10.25; parties of 5 on one ticket $11.55 each. Tickets good 30 days.

LOST.

LOST—Thursday night, on road to Pike's Peak, pair of gold spectacles with spiral sides. Leave at this office and receive reward.

LOST—Friday, the 10th inst., about noon, on Tejon st. or Pike's Peak ave., between corner Kiowa st. and Antlers hotel a lady's scarf pin, small pink enameled flower, with diamond in center. Please return to Antlers hotel office and receive reward.

LOST—$5 Reward: A Knight Templar's Malteses cross (let and gold); was lost on the above reward paid to finder either by owner or by Rev. B. B. Burton, 739 Colorado ave.

LOST—Tuesday evening, a lady's open faced silver watch. Finder will please return the same to Elite Laundry.

LOST—A purse containing money and transportation to Denver over D. & R. G. R.R. Lost on street car on Manitou line. Finder return to this office and get reward.

LOST—Black silk umbrella. Return to or notify 313 South Tejon st. and receive reward.

TO RENT

TO RENT—4 rooms furnished for housekeeping; nice yard, 412 S. Tejon.

TO RENT—8 room, modern, new house; steel range; close in. Inquire 508 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished room for lodging at 814 South Cascade ave.; six dollars per month. Front room, quiet, and good neighborhood.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, furnished; private family. 419 N. Cascade.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board; elegant location. 713 N. Cascade ave.

TO RENT—Large, sunny rooms, 421 North Weber.

TO RENT—To responsible tenant, a completely furnished house, 6 rooms and bath, five blocks north of business center. Will rent for 3 months or longer. Address H, this office.

TO RENT—Rooms furnished for housekeeping. 536 Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Large, sunny rooms, newly furnished, single or en suite; first class accommodations; private family. 127 East Willamette.

TO RENT—With board: A large front room, with alcove, suitable for three or four persons, with use of gentle horse at 425 North Nevada.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for rent, 1st or 2d floor, at 225 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished house of 3 rooms at 311 South Nevada, piano, and everything first class.

TO RENT—In private family, furnished room, electric lights, bath. Apply 24 W. Bijou st.

TO RENT—7 room house, No. 417 No. Nevada ave., unfurnished. E. P. Marsh.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping. 538 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Neatly furnished rooms; will be rented cheap if taken this week. 212 North Tejon.

TO RENT—Front rooms for housekeeping. 536 East Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—An elegantly furnished 10-room house in Denver, located near Broadway Theater and Denver Club. Call on or address A. E. Hart, agent, 13 Symes Block.

TO RENT—Three rooms furnished for housekeeping. 510 North Tejon st.

TO RENT—Furnished, two pleasant cottage residences on N. Nevada ave. and N. Tejon st. respectively. New, with all modern improvements. Butin & Co.

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished houses. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms and unfurnished for housekeeping. 418 East Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Good modern house to October 1st. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—One furnished room for light housekeeping, with use of kitchen. 109 Cheyenne ave.

TO RENT—A four roomed furnished house at No. 409 South Weber.

TO RENT—To a private family, a completely furnished house in a most desirable location on Cascado ave.; will rent for two months or on longer lease. Address T, Gazette office.

TO RENT—Office room 16x20 with large vault. Apply Room 3 El Paso Block.

TO RENT—Furnished, a six room cottage in Green Mountain Falls. Inquire 506 East Kiowa st., Colorado Springs.

TO RENT—To Mining Brokers: Desk Room; best location in the city. 104 Pike's Peak ave. Apply to Edward Ferris.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's Music Store on Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Rooms in the Midland block with steam heat. John Lennox.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs, and sewing machines. Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fresh Eggs. Regular customers can be supplied from Pike's Peak Poultry Farm, Box 191.

FOR SALE—For cash (no trade), a quarter interest in the largest brick business block in Cripple Creek; pays 3 per cent a month on the investment. Money necessary to liquidate a loan on the property. The property is valued at $50,000; will sell quarter interest for $10,000. Rents for $1000 a month. This property will sell for $35,000 inside of a year. Address M., Box 48, Cripple Creek.

FOR SALE—Green Bone; the best food to make hens lay. Always freshly ground at Pike's Peak Poultry Farm; Box 191.

FOR SALE—An old-established general insurance, loan and real estate agency business in this city. Address P. O. Box 295.

FOR SALE—Piano and furniture, at 1021 N. Nevada ave.

FOR SALE Cheap: Complete works of Bulwer and Victor Hugo. These volumes are new and nicely bound. Also nice four-shelf book stand. Address V. B., Elk Hotel.

FOR SALE—A mocking bird; a fine singer. 516 East Boulder.

FOR SALE—Buggy, harness, saddle and bridle, and combination driving and saddle horse, sound and gentle, $125. 8 S. Corona st.

FOR SALE—Mesa Lodge, a very desirable suburban home, situated on the Mesa road, containing five acres in choice fruit, cottage of 8 rooms, good barn, fine lawn and shade trees. For particulars address Box 965, city, or inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—Two young mares, four and five years old, well bred; will sell cheap. 319 S. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Tent, 16x22, 4 ft. walls, new, color and stakes all complete, at 406 South Cascade ave.

FOR SALE—A stylish mare, gentle and good roadster; or would trade for good bicycle. Address P. O. Box 844.

FOR SALE—A lady will sell her 6 year-old bay driving and riding horse, 16 hands, perfectly gentle and speedy. Price $125. Address P. O. Box 511.

FOR SALE—Rose comb pullets and cockerels at ordinary prices. 701 E. Kiowa. Good watch dog to give away.

FOR SALE—A neat 5 room cottage for $850; 922 Grant ave., West Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE—1st mortgage on ranch in west Douglas county of $1700, bearing 8 per cent interest, due June 5, 1895. Big discount; holder needs money. P. E. Van Duzen, 15 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—A first-class horse and phaeton; will be sold cheap; want to leave city. 731 East Kiowa.

FOR SALE—Cheap: 6 second hand ladies' side saddles, 6 sets double and single harness; at F. H. Metz's, 8 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—6 room frame house, lot 50x151 ft., on East Cache la Poudre st., for $650. Only small cash payment required. This is a great bargain. Finding & Fitzpatrick, Real Estate and Stock Brokers, 15 North Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Second hand road wagon, at Campbell's livery stable on Huerfano st.

FOR SALE—A snap in Cascade avenue property. Crescent Agency, No 5 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—All good "Cripple Creek" stock at C. F. Kjellander & Co.'s 12½ S. Tejon. Telephone 40.

FOR SALE Cheap property, West Side, good location, at a bargain. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE A horse, surrey and harness all in good condition, not afraid of anything, and a very gentle driver. Apply 320 S. Cascade ave.

FOR SALE—Fine driving team, "Black Bashaws." Call or address 311 North Weber st., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—Roller and crusher mill, all new, never used, at less than half cost. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—The finest gem stones in the State, by the Horn Western Gem Co. 15 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Four year old blooded Fox terriers, all boys. Can be seen at Oakhurst stable north of city, or address 311 North Cascade ave.

FOR SALE Choice lots, south or east exposure. Highly improved property, close in. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Several ranches, from 160 acres to 880 acres, also city property, ½ to ½ less than cost. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Bank Building.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—Eastern property for Colorado Springs or suburban property. Crescent Agency, 5 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT

TO RENT—Furnished room for housekeeping; close in. Inquire 508 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Front room, furnished; private family. 419 N. Cascade.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with board; elegant location. 713 N. Cascade ave.

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TO RENT—7 room house, No. 417 No. Nevada ave., unfurnished. E. P. Marsh.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping.

STOCKS AND MINES.

...ER..... 63 3-4 | LEAD..... 3.55

General Review.

...rado Springs, Aug. 11.—The market ...was exceedingly quiet and the sales ...day only amounted to 74,000 shares, ...ipal feature of the day was Golden ...which opened strong at 1¾ and rose ...to 3 at which price quite a block was ...The stock closed however about 1¾ ...cents.

...-out was considerably lower, closing ...¾ and 8 cents.

...closed at 1½ and 1¾ and Jack Pot ...strong.

...Stocks remained steady with no ...quotations.

...the week Mt. Rosa was in some de... ...the early part but did not make the ...which had been hoped for it. Phar... ...remained active at steady quotations. ...pounds of ore were shipped from the ...this week, which will probably ...$175 per ton. Further shipments are ...prepared and it is probable that the ...will resume its old record as a producer.

...was quiet and a little weak, although ...to material change in the quota... ...Anaconda weakened somewhat, but ...practically no stock for sale, nor ...holding. Calumet weakened slightly ...larger offerings of the stock. Sum... ...active toward the close of the ...to the announcement of some... ...$10,000 profits during July. Portland ...Battle mountain dividend payer, ...heavy demand, although the stock is ...Ao's was very active on the ...of the resumption of work at the prop... ...The silver stocks were very quiet ...exception of Argentum Juniata, in ...considerable total of sales was re...

...total sales for the week were Aola ...Chonks-Leland 5,500, Bob Lee 1,000, ...20,000, Columbine 4,000, Consolidated ...Creede and Cripple Creek 6,000, ...20,000, Gold and Globe 5,000, ...Hale 20,000, Grafield-Grouse 8,000, ...Golden Eagle 172,000, Gold ...4,000, Granite Hill 1,000, Isabella ...Pot 10,000, Lottie Gibson 3,500, ...20,000, Mutual 9,000, Portland ...Portland 34,000, World 28,000, Sum... ...Cases 5,000, Pharmacist 60,750, ...sales 92,350. Total 934,600

...tations and sales for to day were:

...Mines covers.	Low	High	Sales
...	04½	.05	.....
...	01	01½	5,000
...	.13¾	.14	.....
...	.19	.19	.....
...	01½	.01¾	.....
...	02½	.02½	.....
...	.02¾	.02¾	.....
...	01¾	.02¼	.....
...	01¾	.02¼	.....
...	.02¾	.02¾	5,000
...	.09½	10	.....
...	01	.01¼	1,000
...	03	.03½	.....
...Cripple Creek	07	01½	.....
...	01½	02	.....
...	.70	.80	.....
...	.02½	.03	.....
...	.02½	.02¾	.....
...	.00½	.00½	.....
...	01¾	0 ¾	41,000
...	...	10¼	.....
...	03	03¾	.....
...	.15	0.¾	1,000
...	00¾	.00½	.....
...	.16	.16¼	.....
...	...	.12½	.....
...	.02½	.02¾	19,500
...	.10	.11	.....
...	.01¾	.01¾	.....
...	.65	.70	.....
...	.04½	.05	.....
...	.01¾	.01¾	2,000
...	.04	.04½	.....
...	.01	.01¼	.....
...	.02½	.03	.....
...	40	.41	.....
...	.14	.14¼	.....
...	.....	.03½	.....
...	01¾	.01¾	.....
...	.00½	.01¾	.....
...	00¾	.00¾	.....
...	.15	.15¼	7,000
...	00½	.01	.....
...	18	.19½	1,500
...	02	.02¼	.....
...	02¾	.03½	.....
...	.01½	01¾	.....
...Belle	.....	.....	.....
...	58	.60	.....
...	86	87½	.....
...Bay	.....	.....	.....
...Bay'nt(Creede)	.02	03	.....
...(Leadville)	.03½	.06	.....
...(Leadville)	.06	.06½	.....
...Stocks.	.....	.....	5,000
...	.....	.....	74,000

Another Big Strike.

...ement prevailed when W. ...made his big strike in the ...2, but John Herman, the ...of the Portland Gold ...not to be outdone made ...strike on Battle mountain, ...At the depth of five ...a vein 18 inches wide, ...covered with free gold. ...will be put to work to... ...a shaft 4x8 in the clear. ...will be erected at once ...hoist plant for the same ...With this new strike ...Gold Mining company may ...the greatest company ...Is it any wonder James ...a smile last evening? Battle ...turning out millionaires al... ...day.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

From El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

...Creek, Aug. 11.—A strike, re... ...of remarkable richness, was ...Saturday morning in the Winnie ...located at the northeast cor... ...Lake & Thompson lumber ...First street and Golden ave... ...lode was discovered on July ...Mr. May and A. J. Ellison, who ...the work. There is about 18 ...of work. There is about 18 ...of pay matter visible down the ...shaft and the vein is well de... ...at the bottom of this shaft ...strike of yesterday was made ...by the crowds who visited the ...who pronounced the find ...practical mining men ...who have yet been un... ...the city limits.

...Pike's Peak, Buena Vista ...mines is being treated ...and Globe mill. The com... ...buying the ore. Thirty-five ...are constantly pounding night ...

...Albert is shipping from 12 ...of sylvanite ore to the ...

...Little prospecting is going on ...northwestern part of the district. ...of decomposed ore was found ...below Victor at a depth of ...which is free milling and lays ...granite and porphyry. It is low ...grade.

...Leahy are working on a ...and some fine-looking ore is ...therefrom. Not one pound ...being thrown on the dump, as ...high grade.

...at prospects west of Mt. ...are being developed, and good ...show the work. Specimens ...and quartz were exhibited in ...from that locality, which ...to the owners of prospects ...green.

...Lake mines on Bull mountain ...daily, but with small forces ...long.

...taken from the Gold and Globe ...last Tuesday was melted by ...of this city, showing the ...

Stocks in good demand yesterday at the following prices were:

Mollie Gibson @	05
Mt. Rosa	03
Golden Eagle @	01½
Jack Pot @	01⅝
Calumet @	02¾
	02

DOUBLEDAY, ROPE & CO.,

MINING STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.
Opposite Opera House.
Tel. 209.

handsomest gold bar ever sent from the camp. The return was 50 ounces, 995 per cent. fine.

The Pike's Peak Placer company will start up their works the fore part of next week with a large force of men. New machinery has been set in position, which will enable the managers to give better satisfaction on the mammoth placer diggings in the camp and results are expected.

Carter H. Mitchell, formerly of Saguache, Colo., a practical mining man, has arrived in the camp from Troy N. M., where he has been engaged developing mining property for some time past. Mr. Mitchell intends to make this camp his future home and will undoubtedly prove himself a valuable factor in furthering the mining interests of Cripple Creek.

Current News.

The Victor paid up on Friday.

Sixteen miners are employed on the Bolivar group, in Pot gulch.

The Victor mine put 16 more miners to work this morning.

There were 5000 shares of Silver State reported at 1 1-2 cents yesterday.

J. H. Bush will commence shipping from his Wilson creek property in a few days.

Johnson & Wright are surveying for a patent on the Rotten Hole lode on Mineral hill.

A 50-foot contract on the Ben Franklin has just been finished by L. Chivens and others.

A line of stages will start to-morrow from Knapp's cigar store to Stanley City and run regularly.

Several of the prominent mines are arranging to pay their men every Saturday or Monday—once a week.

The placer miners operating in the gulch above the Hayden placer are cleaning up from $6 to $8 to the man.

A 50-foot contract has been let on the Northwestern lode, on Iron mountain. This property is owned by the Eureka Mining company.

The Stanley Gold Mining company has purchased a ten-stamp mill to be used in the Front Range district. It will be running inside of 90 days.

Williams, Woodward & Co. have opened up two feet of fine-looking blue quartz in the Monument on Battle mountain. They will commence shipping soon.

McHenry & Co have a force of men at work on the Little Emma and Hillside on the south slope of Mineral hill. They are taking out some good-looking mineral.

The Little Jessie lode, located on Globe hill put two men to work Monday.

Ben Pelton shipped a carload of ore from the Ingham yesterday which run $62 to the ton.

Paddy McDonough is working the O'Connor lode located on the north slope of Gold hill.

The Del Oro lode, owned by Nesbitte and Clark, on Monte Vista hill, will start work in a few days.

The Galena on Iron mountain is now down 60 feet and they have a six inch vein of $150 ore. It is a true fissure.

The Golden Rod tunnel near Mound City is now in 100 feet and will ship some ore to the Lawrence mill in a day or two.

Jim Doyle reports his assays running higher than at any time since he has been in this district and Mr. Doyle was the first good assayer in camp.

The Union Gold company have shipped eight cars of ore from the Pike's Peak during the past week and have another ready for shipment to-day. These are broad-gauge cars.

Charles McLaughlin is building a wagon road from his camp east of Nipple cleno on the short line and will then mountain to the station of Adeleno on the short line and will then ship a sample lot of ore to Pueblo.

The stamp mill for the McCourt camp has at last been shipped from Denver and will be put into place as soon as possible. The result of the work of this mill on McCourt ore will be anxiously watched by all old-timers in the district.

In the Purple lode, next to the Sweet mine, they are taking out some fine ore, of which they have about one car of high grade now sorted. They are down 83 feet and the ore is a dark blue quartz showing sylvanite. Wendelken, Kochler and Griffin have refused a cash offer of $20,000 for the mine.

One of the directors of the Portland states that the earnings of the mine for the current month will probably be used towards paying off the $25,000 of the Battle mountain purchase. This is not due, but the officers desire to clear the company of all debt. In addition to this large sum, two extensive hoisting plants have just been purchased. At the present rate of output the debts of every description can be squared up in the next 60 days. Though no definite action has been taken the directors have about determined not to pay any dividend in August. When this matter comes up for action however, it may be decided to pay 1 or 2 cents a share this month, as even this will foot up $60,000 in addition—by paying the larger premium the earnings will foot up $80,000 in addition—Mining Record.

That Horse Needed Dieting.

A South Chicago policeman came across an attenuated scrawl horse tied to a hitching post the other day. He waited a few minutes until the owner arrived and then said.

"Why don't you feed your horse something? I'd wager that he hasn't seen a oat since he was a colt. Do you feed him on the photographs of a bale of hay?"

"Mr. Officer, you don't know that horse, or you wouldn't talk that way."

"I don't know the horse, but I know that you ought to be run in for working a starved beast like that. It's a case for the S. P. C. A. Do you weigh out his food to him on an apothecary's scales?"

"Officer, before you say any more do me a favor. Get in that buggy and drive around a block, and when you come back here tell me what to feed him. I'll do whatever you say."

The policeman got into the buggy and started off. He thought he was in a merry go round driven by cyclone power. He braced his feet against the dash board and hung onto the reins until his wrists cracked, and there was a shower of heels all over the road. The buggy slewed around corners on one wheel, and when the horse finally landed up against the hitching post, with his front legs over the shafts, the officer was so dazed that he couldn't speak for a minute.

"Well," queried the owner, "what do you think I'd better feed the horse?"

"If I owned him," answered the policeman sternly, "I'd feed him a small dose of good, reliable anaesthetic." Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Honors Awarded

FROM MANITOU.

What the People at the Famous Resort are Doing.

Mr. N. M. Hayden of Denver is at the Norris.

A large number of Pueblo people are at the Cliff.

H. Miller and wife of Kansas City are at the Barker.

I. B. Silver and wife of Lexington, Mo., are at the Cliff.

F. Burkhart and family of Cincinnati are at the Cliff.

Mr. John K. Potter of Burlington, Vt., is at the Mansions.

Mr. Charles Hartley of London, Eng., is at the Mansions.

J. M. Knapp and wife of Wichita, Kas., are guests at the Ruxton.

The Postal Telegraph office has been removed to the Graham hotel.

R. M. Emery and family of Seneca, Kas., are at the Ruxton for a short stay.

Mrs. Fanny R. Fleming and family of Carrollton, Mo., are at the Cliff.

Mr. H. S. Cole of Kansas City is among the new arrivals at The Mansions.

Miss Ada Harrington of Kansas City is among the new arrivals at the Norris.

The Norris will give a musical soon which promises to be better than any this season.

J. D. Warren and family of Hillsboro, Tex., are at the Ruxton. Mr. Warren is a banker at Hillsboro.

The Neapolitan quartette gave a concert at the Graham last night which was well received by the guests of that house.

More people went through the Garden of the Gods yesterday than at any other time this season, except during the convention.

The venerable Archdeacon Spaulding of Omaha will deliver the sermon at St. Andrews chapel this morning at 11 o'clock.

Bernard Kelly of Topeka, Kan., is at the Barker. Mr. Kelly is a prominent G. A. R. man through Kansas, and is also ex-pension agent.

Miss Ida Nichols of the Cliff was remembered by her many friends in Manitou yesterday morning by a number of handsome presents, the occasion being her birthday.

The Harris orchestra will play at the minstrel show by the waiters of the Barker house Monday night at Wheeler hall. Reserved seats are now on sale at Fox's drug store.

Mr. Walker, the owner of The Mansions and also of the Manitou house, is doing an immense business this month. He has rented a number of The Manitou rooms, though The Mansions still has some good rooms unoccupied.

The Catholic Church will hold mass this morning at 10:30. Father Bartellero of the Jesuit college, Denver, will say mass and Mrs. Broderick of St. Louis will play the organ. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament immediately after mass. No evening service.

The guests at the Graham are jollier this year than they have ever been before and a good evening of music is often enjoyed at that house. The concert last night however, was something above the usual musicale and the Graham guests were delighted with the good time Mrs. Graham had arranged for them.

The management of the Cog road has arranged for a sunset excursion train to leave Manitou next Tuesday. The train will start at 4.45 p. m., arriving at the Summit house in plenty of time to see the sun set. It will then return by moonlight, arriving at Manitou by 9 o'clock. This will be the second train that has gone up the Peak at night this season.

The Mansions hops are looked forward to by many of the young people of Manitou, and well they might be, for prettier hops never occur in Manitou. The one last night was as pretty and as jolly as any this season. The people of Manitou never seem to tire of dancing, for the floor was crowded all the evening. Men were more plentiful last night than they have been for some time, but still there is room for lots more of them. The Mansions is enjoying a very popular season this year.

NOW COMPLETE.

The White City Art Folio, the Unrivaled Collection of the World's Fair

Perfect pictures are always a source of pleasure and a never failing educational power in the household. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." The above series of twenty numbers of eighty pictures is positively the finest collection issued of the World's Fair. Every part from one to twenty can now be had at this office, at the phenomenally low price of 20 cents a number. Arrangements have been made to have these pictures handsomely bound in a fine morocco cover. A sample of which can now be seen at the business office of this paper. The back numbers are limited, and those desiring them should call at an early date, after the supply is exhausted they can never be had again.

RUN DOWN WITH
DYSPEPSIA
STOMACH
Liver
AND HEART
AFFECTED
Almost in Despair
But Finally
CURED
By Taking
AYER'S PILLS

For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms and tried the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills.—John C. Crichard, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that The Kleon Mining and Milling company have declared their fifth monthly dividend of 1 per cent per share, payable August 1, 1894. Books of the company will be closed on the 12th and opened on the 17th.
SAMUEL N. SHENARD, Secretary.

WE ADVERTISE FOR BUSINESS.

We are here for BUSINESS, and have the class of goods in our line to command BUSINESS.

Commercial Stationery. Books. Society Stationery.
Blank Books. Filing Devices.
Novelties and Tourist Goods.

THE CHAIN & HARDY CO.
Opposite the Antlers Hotel.

A. HEMENWAY & SON,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Meats,
Fruits and Vegetables.
115 SOUTH TEJON STREET - - - TELEPHONE 37

Democratic County Convention.

Headquarters of the Democratic Central Committee of El Paso county, Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 6, 1894:

In pursuance of the action of the Democratic Central committee of El Paso county, a convention of the Democratic party of El Paso county, is hereby called to meet in the city of Colorado Springs, (at a hall hereafter to be secured by the committee) on Wednesday, Aug. 29th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting twenty delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State, Congressional and Judicial conventions and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The several precincts in the county are entitled to the following delegates:

Eastonville	1
Monument	1
Colorado City—First ward	2
Colorado City—Second ward	1
Woodland Park	2
Manitou	1
Sun View	3
Edgerton	1
Calhan	1
Table Rock	1
Husted	1
Fountain	1
El Paso	1
Florissant	1
Four Mile	1
Templeton	1
McFerran	1
Falcon	1
Hayden Divide	2
Palmer Lake	1
Peyton	1
Ivywild	1
Cripple Creek	1
Colorado Springs—First ward	6
Colorado Springs—Second ward	2
Colorado Springs—Third ward	5
Colorado Springs—Fourth ward	4
Colorado Springs—Fifth ward	5
Roswell	4
Green Mountain Falls	1
Lawrence	1
Anaconda	1
Victor	1

The committee respectfully recommend that the several precincts hold their primaries on Monday, Aug. 27th, to select delegates to said convention.

PHIL. SHRUBEL, Chairman.
Eugene S. Cohen, Secretary.

ONLY ONE FARE

To Washington, D. C., and Return.

August 23d and 24th the Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., at one standard fare, good to return until Sept. 15. By taking the Burlington route you have choice of routes either via Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis. For full information call on J. M. Ellison, ticket agent, Colorado Springs, or address G. W. Valery, general agent, Denver.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CONCLAVE,

Washington, D. C.

For this occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets August 23 and 24 to Washington at one fare for the round trip, good to return Sept. 15, 1894.

THE RIO GRANDE

Has made one fare round trip rate to Denver August 11th and 12th; tickets good till August 31st:

For the Democratic State Convention in Denver Sept. 1st and 2d.

For the Republican State Convention in Denver Sept. 10th and 11th.

For the People's Party at Pueblo Sept. 2d and 3d.

The U. P. D. & G. R'y is now running its entire trains solid into Colorado Springs without change. This is the shortest and pleasantest route to Texas and the south, and the only line running through sleeping cars daily between Colorado Springs and New Orleans, La., Houston, Galveston and Ft. Worth, Tex.

Reclining chair cars free to Trinidad and Ft. Worth.

For rates, sleeping car reservations, etc., call at ticket office U. P. D. & G. R'y, 10½ Pike's Peak ave.

"THE WOODSIDE."
Cor. Pike's Peak and Weber.
Under New Management.
Mrs. McGregor,
Formerly of Delmonico Restaurant.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

JOHNSON & CURTIS,
Anthracite and Canon City
COAL,
Cord Wood and Kindling.
Sole Agents A. T. & S. F. Coals.

FREIGHT TRANSFER
Household Goods Moved.
Office Opera House Block. Telephone 91.

DO YOU USE
ANTHRACITE COAL
Buy at Summer Prices.
Order of
Wm. Lennox.
Telephones 89 and 157.
Office 106 E. Pike's Peak.

GOSHEN BROS.,
Manufacturers of
Pressed and Common Brick
Contractors in brick work, plastering and screening. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.
OFFICE 122 NORTH TEJON ST.

C. F. KJELLANDER & CO.,
Mining Stocks and Real Estate.
Many Good Bargains on Hand.
12 1-2 SOUTH TEJON ST.
Telephone 40.

W. H. LEFFINGWELL, M. AM. SOC. C. E. — O. O. McREYNOLDS.
Leffingwell & McReynolds,
Civil and Mining Engineers,
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors.
Surveys, Maps, Plans, Estimates and Engineering Work of all kinds promptly and carefully executed.
Cripple Creek, Colo. P. O. Box 602.

Mine Examining and Chemical Assaying.
Why guess at the value of your mine, or the character of your ore; or where to commence developments on your claims; or the value of your mining stocks. My experience extends over 20 years examining gold quartz mines. Call or address Room 20 Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.
A. J. TOMBLIN.

THE
Iadessa Gold Mining Co
Incorporated for $1,000,000.
SHARES $1 EACH. FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE
250,000 shares of treasury stock unsold. Hard-times offer: 50,000 shares treasury at 3 cts per share, half cash, balance in 30 days—blocks of 1000 or over.
This Company owns 7 claims, has no debts and possesses excellent prospects. The Gold Bug claim on Bull Hill shows at a depth of 30 feet the best-defined vein in the camp, 10 feet in width. The Butcher Boy is an exceptionally fine property on Cow Mountain, with a fine contact vein, showing free gold at a depth of 15 feet.
For prospectus and other information call at
Room B, Oriel Block, 107 S. Tejon St.
Box 662. F. P. BUCK, Broker.

A. L. DANA,
MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE OF
PLACER MINING MACHINES
AND
Ore Concentrators for Stamp Mills.
110 West Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

BUTIN & CO.,
43-44 Hagerman Block.
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Houses for Rent. Special Bargains in Realty.
WOODBURN SUBURBAN LOTS.
Cripple Creek Mining Properties.

LINUS F. SHERMAN,
United States Land and Pension Attorney
Will practice before any Land Office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

Insurance,
Loans and
Real Estate.
Mineral Patents procured in the least possible time. Adverse filed. Mineral surveys obtained and all kinds of work done connected with mineral claims.
COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
109 East Huerfano St.,
LINUS F. SHERMAN
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE AND SODA SPRINGS.

The Norris House
MRS. GEO. W. HUNTER, PROP.
Rates $2 to $2.50 per Day.
SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES.
Table Board by the Day or Week. Manitou, Colo.

The Coolest and Most Accessible Summer Resort in Colorado . .
The Rocklands,
. . . PALMER LAKE, COLO.
Is situated at the mouth of a densely wooded glen, through which flows a beautiful mountain stream.
The House is nearly surrounded by broad, cool verandas; contains 60 large, newly-decorated and refurnished rooms; enlarged dining room with fine dancing floor; billiard and pool room; excellent bowling; good livery in connection with the house.
The TABLE AND SERVICE strictly first class, being under the management of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Russell.
Rates $10 per week and upward, according to room.

CHINA JIM Has opened the new and large stock of Chinese and Japanese Goods purchased while on his trip to the Orient.
He is in new and enlarged quarters on Pike's Peak avenue. It is a fine exhibition.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS!

Only one fare for the round trip to Washington, via the Union Pacific. Tickets on sale Aug. 23 and 24, good to return Sept. 15, 1894.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,
Clothiers and General Outfitters,
HABERDASHERS AND HATTERS.

For Fall of 1894. KNOX NEW YORK. Full Line Just Received.

The Knox block has been released three weeks earlier this season than ever before. Call on us, we would be glad to show it to you.

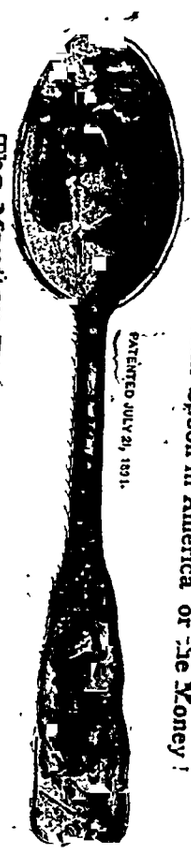
We Still Have Left a Few of the
Great Bargains in Suits.

It's "fly" time
At OUR STORE.
COMMENCES AT 9 A. M.
Monday's Usual Bargain Sale.

Shirt Waists will "fly" in two flocks: one flock 19c; one flock 25c.
Ladies' Eton Blue Flannel Suits will "fly" for $1.50 less than cost of material.
Ladies' White Chemisettes; no "flies" on these at the reduced price of 19c.
Silk Veiling will fly at 15c yard.
Cotton Pongee worth 15c yard will make the yard stick "fly" when reduced to 4 3 4c per yard.

C. A. HIBBARD & CO.,
12 North Tejon St.

The Heaviest Souvenir Spoon in America or the Money!



PATENTED JULY 24, 1894.
The Manitou, Finest of all the Souvenirs.
Tea, $2.50; Orange, $2.75; Coffee, $1.75; Bon Bon, $2.00; Gilt Bowls, 25 cents additional; All Gilt, 50 cents additional.
Established 1885.
L. A. WEST, Jeweler, Manitou.
Reference, Banking House of J. B. Wheeler & Co., Manitou.

FINE OLD
Blue Stem and Timothy
HAY.
At Robert H. Russell's,
10 E. HUERFANO ST.
C. W. COLLINS. J. H. McCLINE.
The Midway Stables
COLLINS & McCLINE, Prop's.

Good Saddle Horses and Livery Rigs.
BOARDING A SPECIALTY.
Lessons given in Riding and Driving by Prof. C. W. COLLINS.
214 N. Tejon St. Opp. North Park.
Telephone 161.

Fine California Fruits, Jams and Jellies.
If your grocer does not keep these goods, write and we will see that you are supplied.

PACK FOR 1894
Is superior to any other product, and is now ready for shipment.
Code, Elfelt & Co.'s
Goods have enjoyed for 20 years the enviable reputation of being the best in the market.
C. R. HURD, AGENT, Denver, Colorado.

WE ARE ON THE GROUND!
Consequently in the best possible position to furnish the latest information in regard to all Cripple Creek properties, both in mines, stocks and real estate. We believe there are large profits in real estate for present purchasers.
HIGHT, SHEPHERD & BALLARD
237 Bennett Ave. P. O. Box 72. Cripple Creek.

MITCHELL & McCALL, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE. 15 North Tejon St. Tel. 148.

FOR SALE—N. Nevada 1431; new house, eight rooms and bath; stable, lot 25x190.
S. Nevada, 406; 7 rooms and bath, barn, lot 45x190; bargain.
Tenant property—two houses on one lot; good income.
N. Cascade—Fine corner, unimproved; bargain if taken at once.

Good Choice - - - CITY HOMES
—AT—
W. H. CLARK, Florist.
Telephone 28.
Cor. Wabash and Platte. Ex. 1 North Tejon St.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the United States Weather Bureau office in this city. Observations recorded in local time.

Aug. 10, 6 p. m., to Aug. 11, 6 p. m., 1894

Temperature at 6 a. m.	19
Temperature at 12 m.	51
Temperature at 6 p. m.	65
Maximum temperature	83
Minimum temperature	15
Mean temperature	62
Maximum barometric pressure in inches	24.24
Minimum barometric pressure in inches	24.01
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour	12
Maximum velocity of wind miles per hour	18 N
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	59
Relative humidity at 12 m.	32
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	31
Mean relative humidity	51
Mean dew point	49
Precipitation in inches	T
Sunshine temperature	115
Per cent. of sunshine	77

The Gazette has a larger circulation in Colorado Springs than all other daily newspapers combined.

Excursion to Cripple Creek Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kellogg of Emporia, Kan., are visitors in the city.

V. Z. Reed, who has been at Glenwood Springs for several days has returned.

Misses Viola and Gleo Popejoy are sojourning at Woodland Park for a few days.

Excursion to Cripple Creek and half day's drive over camp, all for $3.75, Thursday next.

C. C. Howel of Cripple Creek was locked up in jail for petty larceny under a justice court sentence.

R. E. M. Harris of Cripple Creek is the guest of his brother George M. Harris of the county recorder's office.

Regular meeting of Ramona chapter No. 9, O. E. S. Monday evening. The officers are requested to be present as there will be work.

There will be a meeting of the board of managers of the Woman's Employment bureau at 130 North Tejon street Monday at 5 o'clock p. m.

A suit was filed, entitled the New Zealand Mining Company vs. Douglas Mitchel et al, the Blacktail adversing the Mitchel, McClure and Lansing lodes.

There are undelivered messages at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. M. E. Langston, Miss Mabel McDaniels, Dr. W. C. Goodno and Mr. Frank Miller.

Don't fail to hear Miss Effie Stewart, the popular soprano singer, at the Casino to-day. She will sing at both the afternoon and evening concerts. Admission only 25 cents.

Hon. Jessie W. Weik of Green Castle, Ind., the editor and joint author of "Herndon's Life of Abraham Lincoln," is in the city, the guest of his classmate, A. F. Bridges.

The marriage of Charles B. Hutchins of Greenland, Douglas county, to Miss Jennie Stevens daughter of John and Mrs. Jennie Stevens of Edgerton, by Justice Walker occurred yesterday.

Edgar L. Rider, formerly of this city, but for the past two years living in Detroit, Mich., stopped over in this city yesterday, enroute to Grand Junction, where he will take up his residence again.

The Cog road will run a train up the Peak Tuesday leaving at 4:45 p. m., for sunset on the summit and return at 9 p. m. by moonlight, making a very novel trip. This is the first moonlight trip this year.

John Blanchard was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to rob and murder and landed in jail last night. He is charged with being implicated in the Gillett murder and was held in default of $5,000 bond.

Mr. Richard Woodworth, who has been the guest of H. E. Carlton for the past ten days, went to Cripple Creek yesterday morning expecting to acquire an interest in a gold mine before his return to Minneapolis.

George Senley, the fellow arrested at Denver on a charge of adultry and kidnaping, has a wife in this city. He was formerly an operator at Husted and later at Kelker. But little is known of him here. Who the girl is is not known.

All visiting wheelmen in the city are invited to join the Colorado Springs Wheel club on their run to-day. The club will leave their rooms on Pike's Peak avenue promptly at 10 o'clock. The run will be thirteen miles south over good roads. Bring your lunch.

Excursion to Cripple Creek Thursday.

Mr. W. Scott Scott Woodworth, a fine church singer from Minneapolis, will assist the choir at the First Congregational Church to-day. In the morning service he will sing "Come Unto Me," by Coenan. The choir will sing "Forever with the Lord," by Gounod. In the evening service Mr. Woodworth will sing "There is a Green Hill," by Gounod, and the choir "Return Unto Thy Rest," by Allen.

Chairman Strobel of the Democratic county committee and Messrs. H. H. Seldomridge and J. M. Brinson of the State committee, are making a strong effort to get the Democratic Congressional convention of the Second district held here, and hope confidently to succeed in their effort. These gentlemen hope to have the co-operation of citizens in their efforts to secure this gathering, which would undoubtedly be of benefit to the city and would make a good precedent for future conventions of both parties.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church in this city have succeeded in making a new loan on the church property for five years. The proceeds of this wipe out the old debt. It is noteworthy that notwithstanding the present depression in Colorado securities, this loan was secured without a single individual endorsement—a fact that is significant of the regard in which real estate investments in this city are held in the east by those who are most all-acquainted with the character of the place.

Excursion to Cripple Creek Thursday.

The Elite Social club gave an enjoyable entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Henry Johnson, 120 East Uintah street last evening, in which those present were given a treat. Walter C. Cutler, president, delivered an address of welcome; Parker N. Simpson, a toast to the club members and ladies.

A fellow walked into Chief-of-Police Davis's office yesterday and wanted to give himself up for counterfeiting. He said he had joined the Salvation Army and wanted to confess that he had been counterfeiting 10-cent pieces. He said he had passed the lead spurious coin off with ease. The chief is of the opinion that the fellow has wheels.

Moonlight Picnic.

What is more delightful than a ride on the electric cars to Cheyenne canon, and a picnic in that romantic spot by the bright moonlight?

Monte Rosa lodge Daughters of Rebekah will take advantage of the full moon on Wednesday evening Aug. 15, and enjoy such a picnic. All who wish may join them on that occasion. The public is cordially invited. The band will accompany them and make the canon ring with music. Fare for the round trip will be only 15 cents. Procure your tickets before taking the cars. For sale at A. A. Walling's confectionery, Ed. Knapp's cigar store, F. E. Robinson's and D. S. Way's drug stores, and from members of the lodge.

Casino Concerts To-Day.

The concerts to be given at the Casino to-day promise to be the strongest of the season. Miss Effie Stewart, the popular soprano, will sing at both afternoon and evening concerts. The following programme will be given:

AFTERNOON CONCERT—3:30.

PART I.

March—Egyp'ian March ..... Puerner
Overture—Two Hussars ..... Doppler
The Cid ..... Massenet
Miss Effie Stewart.
Merry War (selection) ..... Strauss

PART II.

Lost Happiness (strings) ..... Gillet
Selection—Nell Gwyn ..... Planquette
For all Eternity ..... Mascheroni
Miss Effie Stewart
Finale .....

EVENING CONCERT—8:30.

PART I.

March—Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture—Barber of Seville ..... Rossini
Anioso ..... Delibes
Miss Effie Stewart.
Quartet (four violins) Hungarian style .....
Messrs. Homandy, Heiland, Angelotty and Master Angelotty.

PART II.

Selection—Mignon ..... Thomas
a.—In the Shade ..... } Gillet
b.—Serenade, Impromptu .....
Ave Maria, from Cavalleria Rusticana .....
Mascagni
Miss Effie Stewart.
Hallelujah Chorus ..... Handel

Excursion to Denver.

Saturday, August 18th, the Rio Grande will run a special excursion train to Denver, leaving Colorado Springs at 8 a. m., returning will leave Denver about 8 p. m.

Fare, $2 for the round trip.

Club Coffee House Menu.

Consommo Clear.
Broiled Whitefish a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Potatoes Saratoga.
Sliced Tomatoes. Olives.
Roast Prime Beef au Jus.
Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Breaded Pork Cutlets, Cream Sauce.
Baked Macaroni with Cheese.
Mashed Potatoes. New Green Peas.
Stewed Tomatoes.
Blackberry Pie. Custard Pie.
Lemon Ice Cream.
Tea. Coffee. Milk.
Dinner from 12 till 2 and 5 till 8.
August 12, 1894. FIFTY CENTS.

Notice to the Public.

The partnership existing between M. Silverman and Oppenheim Bros., known as the Bee Hive, has been dissolved, M. Silverman buying the entire stock at 50 cents on the dollar, and will sell this stock at a small advance. Take advantage of this sale.

As the stock of the Bee Hive has been very much broken by the sale, Mr. Silverman, the present owner, has decided to close out the balance of stock, and will get a new, fresh stock of merchandise to suit everybody, and will make it in the future the trading place of Colorado Springs.

Dion de Romandy will take a limited number of pupils for violin, and Mr. Fritz Heiland, late of Theo. Thomas' orchestra, for piano and 'cello. Terms reasonable. Address Broadmoor Casino.

Notice to the Public.

The only Wheelmen's Excursion to Denver August 18th is the one run over the Santa Fe by the Wheel Club. Any other excursion is a private speculation, and is using the wheelmen's name for advertising purposes, and without authority. Buy your tickets of the local wheelmen.

W. F. McKeehan has just received a large shipment of Concord Grapes in 10 lb. baskets, selling at 50c a basket.

L. G. Goodspeed will guarantee you a perfect fit of glasses. Their optical department is in charge of a specialist.

Parties using Anthracite Coal may get their supply at summer prices by Wm. Lennox. Telephones 89 and 157. Office 106 E. Pike's Peak.

Sterling and Wellington Bicyles at auction prices, including '94 patterns with wood rims. Time payments if desired. W. H. Wahl, 18 East Kiowa street.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

ANTLERS.

A. B. Jones, Cripple Creek; H. M. Booth and wife, E. E. Fonslee, Chicago; T. G. Crawford, W. T. Roberts, Valdosta, Ga.; Miss N. Mary Hamilton, Miss Carrie H. Taylor, Augusta, Ky.; Miss Grace Anna Holmes, Denver; Mrs. Edwin Wagner Shutt, Pueblo; Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Winson, Chicago; J. M. Richards and wife, New York; J. H. Sullivan, Shenandoah, Ga.; C. E. Nuderff and wife, Chas. E. Nuderff, Jr., St. Louis; Miss E. V. Burkhardt, Chicago; C. V. Burkhardt, C. & N. W. Ry.; M. L. Taylor, Columbus, O.; O. M. Walder, Cincinnati, O.; Paul Jones, Texarkana, Ark.; Miss L. Bartlett, Denver; Mr. J. Black, James L. Pilot, Ben. D. Spencer, Jr., Denver; L. W. Haskell, Washington; S. R. Trimble, New York; C. A. Rupp, Hastings, Neb.; J. D. Thuford, Denver; Wm. Hunt, Kansas City; B. H. Joy, La Junta; F. W. Eldin and wife; F. C. Sheldon and wife; T. E. Parmelee; Mrs. H. C. Dunham, Denver; R. T. Sterling, ranch; Chas. J. Fisher, Denver, C. A. Clark, Mrs. M. McGuire, Miss T. L. Guire, Chicago; R. M. Cash, Galveston, Tex.; J. P. Dickinson, Hugo, Tex.

The Rio Grande 8:30 a. m. train now connects with Cog wheel train for the top of Pike's Peak and gives a carriage ride through Manitou and return. Fare for the round trip $3 25.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Via Florence and Victor.

Take the 11:57 a. m. Rio Grande train.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers.
No. 7, Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16

Anything and everything the market affords, and at the lowest prices. A. HERRNWAY & SON.

DR. W. E. SINTON
Dentist, has removed to 61 Pike's Peak ave.

N. O. Johnson & Sons' new shoe department takes the lead for stylish, serviceable and comfortable shoes. Call and see them.

Just received, a fresh consignment of melons. They are fine. A. HERRNWAY & SON.

DENVER HOTELS.

People recently returning from Denver are loud in their praises of the Albany Hotel, which has just been remodeled and newly furnished at a cost of over $40,000, making it one of the best hotels in the country. Conducted in a first-class manner on both European and American plans by an experienced hotel man, with a peerless location, it has suddenly become very popular with tourists and commercial travelers. The very popular rates of $2 a day and upwards on European plan, and $3 to $3.50 American plan, catch the people these times. The manager, Mr. J. D. Fanning, for many years identified with Chicago hotels, spares no pains to make The Albany what it is, the very best hotel in Denver.

The finest lot of potatoes in town.
A. HERRNWAY & SON.

YOU MAY STRIKE IT RICH.

If you could pick up $21,000 in gold by one week's work, it would be worth going a few hundred miles to get, wouldn't it?

That's just what the Aztec mine (Colfax Co., New Mexico), produced in seven days, with total product to date of nearly a million dollars.

This rich mine is one of many in the newly-discovered Moreno Valley and Ute Creek placer and quartz gold districts. Take Santa Fe route to Springer, N. M., thence stage to the camp.

Short winters, healthful climate, and rich prospects. This may be the chance of a lifetime. Ask local agent A. T. & S. F. R. R. for illustrated pamphlet. It tells the truth about this new country.

Commodious and easy four-horse stages leave Springer every week day at 7 a. m., arriving at Cimarron (23 miles) 11:30 a. m., and Elizabethtown (30 miles) by 3:30 p. m. Passengers for Baldy connect at Ute Creek with separate coach to that camp, arriving 5 p. m. Those destined to Amizette can go from Elizabethtown by horseback or on a tri-weekly stage. The stage fare Springer to Cimarron, is $2.50; to Baldy, $3; and to Elizabethtown, $5; with 10 per cent. discount for round trip. Twenty-five pounds free baggage allowed on stage.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

New Baby Buggies.

The Lennox Furniture Co.,
Installment Furniture Dealers,
120-122 S. Tejon St.

Drinks for the Thirsty:

Boss' Belfast Ginger Ale,
Boss' Belfast Sarsaparilla,
C. & C. Club Soda,
Manitou Soda,
Manitou Champagne,
Lime Juice, Lemon Juice,
Root Beer, etc.

W. N. BURGESS,
111 North Tejon St. Telephone 83

L. G. GOODSPEED
HAS IN CHARGE OF HIS
Optical Department

A first-class optician and specialist on eye-sight of ten years practical experience. Lately from the Julius King Optical Institute of Cleveland, O. He makes a specialty of examining eyes and fitting lenses for defective eye sight.

Sight is priceless. If your eyes give you any discomfort call and see him.

Consultation Free.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

26 Pike's Peak Avenue.

INSTRUCTION.

Voice Culture and Piano.
MRS. EDWARD F. WELLES
1109 North Weber street.

150 [illegible] JEWELS
[illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.

BLISS! For Ladies AT ASHBY'S, opposite the Postoffice.
Dealers in Everything!

Hersom Bros.
Native Jewelry, Souvenirs, Furs, Portraits, Views of Burro Parties.
5x3 Views, Hersom's Best, only 5 c per dozen. 4x5 Tinted Views 2 c each.
Next door to Barker Hotel, MANITOU, COLO.

MISS ANNA TREBEL,
Teacher of Music
Address 28 W. Rio Grande St.

Still a Greater Cut in

SUMMER GOODS.

Prices Way Below this Altitude.

25 Black Jackets at Half Price.
25 Colored Jackets at Half-Price
25 White Duck Suits Cut from $3.50 to $2.50.
30 pieces Organdie Muslins at 12½c, cut from 35c.

This is a Great Sacrifice.
All our 20c Colored Dimities at 12 1-2c.

Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes.

N. O. JOHNSON & SONS.
22 and 24 Pike's Peak Ave.

Going Out of Business.

The entire stock of the Famous Shoe House is to be closed out. Having fully decided to discontinue the shoe business in this city I now offer my entire stock of shoes and store fixtures at eastern wholesale cost and less in order to close out as soon as possible. I shall offer great inducements to purchasers. In order to make this sale genuine I will in no case allow one penny more added to the price of a single item than actual eastern cost. It will pay you to call and look through whether you buy or not. You can do so without trouble to yourself or salesmen, as I have every kind of shoe in my stock so arranged with former and present cost price marked on each in plain figures, so that you can see for yourself. If you want shoes don't get left, but come at once and get full benefit of this sale while every department is complete and sizes good.

Store open Saturdays until 10 p. m.

J. O. WILSON, Prop'r.
THE FAMOUS SHOE HOUSE,
20 South Tejon St.

A Pleasant Way . . .
To Spend Sunday

Is to take the Colorado Midland west-bound train leaving Colorado Springs at 11:10 a. m., reaching Woodland Park at 12:45. From there take the Manitou Park coach, which will take you a beautiful drive of eight miles through pine forest behind four horses, bringing you to

The Manitou Park Hotel,

Which is one of the most delightful resorts in the West.

The coach meets the 11:10 train every day in the week. Trains reach Colorado Springs, returning, 8:15 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 11:45 p. m.

Art Needlework!

Commenced and Finished Embroideries, Stamped Linens for Center-pieces, Doilies, etc. Silks, Materials and Lessons.

MISS M. A. BROOKE
Room 23 - The Antlers

The Cliff House
Manitou Springs, Colo.

Superior in location; 100 guest chambers, single or en suite, with or without baths.

Rates $3 to $4 per Day; $15 to $21 per Week.

E. E. NICHOLS, Proprietor. E. E. NICHOLS, JR., Manager.

Prospect Lake!

BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING

Steam Launch "Chicago"
Will run from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Water is now in excellent condition for Bathing.

At the Solicitation of Friends
THE REV. J. W. COLWELL
Has decided to receive a limited number of
PAYING ATTENTIONS.
Those wishing to make application and desiring information may call at the Rectory, 329 N. Nevada ave., between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

WHY Do you go to Denver and other big cities, when you can get your Dresses made just as stylish and cheap here at MME. STAINSKY'S, 327 East Bijou Street? Late of Chicago.

Miss Effie Stewart

AT THE
BROADMOOR CASINO
Afternoon and Evening.

Music by Dion de Romandy's Hungarian Orchestra.

Admission Only 25 Cents.

Dress Goods and Silks

We have just placed on sale our first shipment of new Fall Dress Goods and Silks, both Foreign and Domestic.

Our Carpet Department is full of new Fall Designs and Colorings, and at prices lower than ever offered.

GIDDINGS BROS.
21 South Tejon St.

The White City Artfolio
Now Complete.

Consisting of 20 numbers with 80 pictures. The most magnificent work published of the World's

Only 20 Cents a Number. Can only be had at the Business Office of THE GAZETTE.

INDIAN AND WESTERN CURIOS.

Every tourist who visits the West should take home some articles of Indian handiwork as souvenirs. We buy Indian curios direct from the tribes, our goods are genuine, and we sell cheaper than any curio store in Colorado. We have good Navajo blankets at prices ranging from $2.50 up, and at such prices they are the cheapest rugs, curtains or ornaments that can be bought. The gray and light shaded colors of the olden time are becoming rares; we have them, with absolutely native coloring, and the prices will astonish you. We also have a few Mexican blankets that are offered very cheap.

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SMOLDERING FIRE.

SESSIONS TUPPER SAYS TROUBLE NOT OVER AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

A Woman's View of a Great Mining Camp—She Does Knows How Long Quiet Will Prevail—Where Miners Throw Away Their Hard Earned Wages.

[Special Correspondence.]

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Aug. 7.—I have been over the scene of carnage and of sieges from the battlefield I have gone down the shaft of Strong mine with Clark Dunn and Dynamite Shor and dropped bombs enough to tear the great mountain to utter wreckage and to imprison the unfortunate miners in the drift for days. I have visited the deserted camp with the deputies and have seen the tents break camp preparatory to a more congenial scenes. I have talked with miners and mine owners, with those who were seized and forcibly carried

CRIPPLE CREEK

off Bull Hill, where the infuriated men held the fort, with foremen of the mines in conference with railroad men—in short, with the social condition and what is the cause of opinion? That the trouble is over that the fires are smoldering ready to break forth at any moment and keep the richest gold district in the world in a conflagration that will be a marvel.

Omens of Trouble.

Only by the foreman of the Strong mine turned the windlass to let the men down into the shaft to begin the work which the workers' dynamite had necessary. He turned his sunburned face to me as I asked, "So you're going back again?"

"I may be said, 'though God knows I don't!'"

Just so. No one knows for how long enforced quiet will prevail. The spirit which Governor Waite patched up to strike everybody as a temporary one, and it is thought that when the forces are withdrawn trouble will begin afresh.

"Just a pity! For God never made a country—a country teeming and rich with—where gold lies almost on the roots, where the average depth of the shaft is only 60 feet, where scenery is so as to be appalling overwhelms the visitor; where a mail was established within the last fortnight and possibilities. And these two camps, Cripple Creek and Victor, already the latter only six months old, where they have all the modern improvements, including electric light, the Salvation Army. The rapid growth of the eastern visitor accounts conventional propagation.

How to Get There.

To reach these places? In the east only the vague knowledge that 'somewhere' in the mountains there—a little indefinite in this mountainous proportions. You may take Colorado Springs and Canon City from Florence, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, via Florence and Cripple Creek railroad. This road, just built, might appropriately be termed the scenic route, so devious are its curves up the mountains to an altitude of 8,000 feet. Past tumbling torrents, by trestles and through rock cuts creeps the train, the scenery constantly varying and enchanting pan

The underlay of the country is granite, with veins filled with lava of various colors, which has in many places overflowed and capped the granite. The mineral occurs along these fractures in the dikes, and in quartz veins. These are often greatly decomposed and mineralized. The mineral veins are found throughout the country and are of varying character and value. There are not as in many other districts—one or two great mineral veins, but there are any quantity of smaller veins and lodes, dividing the wealth of the many channels. There is only one in Cripple Creek that produces ore, and that in a tin great quantity. There are 20 mines which are constantly shipping, as many on which the work is progressing. The ore varies from a few dollars to the ton, but the average is value to the ton, but the average of gold is a fabulous grade.

Some of the Famous Mines.

The Lee Lyon of the largest producer during since september produced $35,000. The Vindicator is another large producer. It is in the phenomenal fissure of the district. The phenomenal in account of its smallness, crookedness and depth. In places the walls are barely a foot, and the windlass are past the mine. The main shaft is 350 feet and there are five levels. The stock of the company sells at the rate of

Portland is good paying property and the distinction of having been the mine in the district to "stand through the strike and not shut down. The men are not paid union wages but agreed on the eight hour system. I know they sympathized with the strikers, whence a horde of deputy sheriffs were seen approaching Victor, the whistle of the Portland sounded a note of warning to Fort Dean on Bull Hill.

Independence is another famous mine owned by one man who is a charitable neighborhood, and who snaps up stock companies, profiting by his fortune by himself. Bill Stevens, a carpenter and builder who is liked by everybody as a visionary, wasted time locating claims on the top of the mountains. He is laughing now on an income of $1,000 a day. His mine is approximated, and his ambition is to become the Prince of Battle Mountain.

The Town and the People.

Much for the country and districts, for the town and the people. Three years ago Cripple Creek was a wilderness, a few cabins built was a ranchman's home. Today in the town and vicinity there is at least 17,000 people. It is a city of tents. As I write I look down upon it. There is a wheel spinning on the center yonder

Saloons, gambling houses, dance halls and dancehouses are in full blast. The street is thronged with miners, prospectors, promoters, capitalists, railroad men, stage drivers, tough gamblers and blackleg. There is not a Chinaman or a laundry in the camp.

"Not allowed," said a miner to me one night, with a wicked look in his eye which suggested a gun. "Only white men in the camp."

The most popular proprietor is a man formerly a cowboy. He is still round up the cattle, and a man to my mind day. The manor of the town is the doorway of a faro and gambling house, and with the exception of a Bohemian flaneur he asked us if we would like to step up stairs and see a private game. The men are paid on the 1st and 15th of month—and before noon are in ruins, their money is all blown in.

Cost of Living.

The cost of living here is high. The best of steak 18 cents, pound; sirloin roasts 12½ cents, cost 10 cents. Green vegetables are plentiful coming from Greely, Canon City and Florence; plenty of fruit from Grand Junction celebrated for small fruits. Potatoes are sold by the hundred. During the strike they rose in price from $1 to $3 a hundred. Flour also went up and eggs and sugar were very scarce. Beer $1 a bottle, one small glass 10 cents. Coal is scarce and high, wood plentiful.

Here are the names of the prominent joints where the miners throw away their hard earned wages. The Ranch, Clipper, Gold Dollar, Big Dog, Black Bill's, Triple, Novelty, Peckers and Dejaus and Mike Whelan's. Some of these are roulette and faro rooms where green baized tables are presided over by smooth faced cold eyed gentlemen, who turn the wheel or the cards with an immobility which any self respecting sphinx might do well to copy. In one of these rooms I saw a gray haired miner in a rough brown velveteen coat stagger up to the faro table fling down a $5 bill, with a laugh and a hoarse "That's the way my money has been going for the last 40 years." It is needless to add that the $5 speedily went the way of their predecessors.

Life's Dark Side.

Many of these places are dancehouses. The dancehouse of a mining camp has a flavor all its own. There is a barroom in front, filled with lounges and miners. At the back railed off is a space for dancing with a raised platform for the musicians. Here the poor painted tough girls, in tawdry finery, go through their dances in a perfunctory, mechanical fashion. They get 5 cents for each customer they take to the bar, and if they are so fortunate as to get a miner to open a bottle of beer up stairs in one of the cubby holes called "boxes" they receive 25 cents on each bottle opened. What becomes of these girls? They eat opium and die.

Perhaps the most distinguished of these resorts is that of the great and only Mike Whelan. As a rule, these dancehouse proprietors are very tough looking specimens, but Mike is scarcely more than a stripling with a gentle, delicate face, fine eyes and a voice like the whoop of a Comanche Indian. Mike sings, nay, more, he extemporizes and fits the words of his madrigals to the characteristics of his various customers. It is a great card and his place is thronged nightly by men who are anxious to hear their follies and those of their friends described in this fetching manner. Mike also has introduced to the art loving public of Cripple Creek a terpsichorean measure, which he terms the reflhot quadrille, for which he sings the calls in the same fascinating terrifying steam calliope voice.

A Battle Might Be Fought.

Bull Hill, where the battle would have been fought, does not directly command and overlook the camp of Cripple Creek. It is several miles away and is an extraordinarily impregnable position for men on the defensive. It was patrolled by a regular picket line, and if a tourist chanced to stray near he received peremptory warning to keep off the grass or be shot. The strikers carried dynamite up in the most open fashion, and no secret was made of their intention "to blow the deputies to h—ll" should they undertake to scale the hill. The intrenchments were made of timbers, stumps, stones, rocks, anything at hand. It was named Fort Dean by the miners—Fort Bluff by the scoffers.

But I do not believe it was a bluff. There is no question but that if the deputies, many of them courageous, reckless men—had been given the word to march up Bull Hill there would have been frightful bloodshed.

"What did you intend to do with the deputies?" was a question I put to a miner.

He looked grimly at me as he replied, "There was powder for them if they got by the dynamite."

Personal Experience.

Mr. Harry Woods, a prominent citizen of Victor, told me of his capture by the strikers. "They surrounded the house at 10 o'clock," he said, "and by 11 I must go with them. I looked at their win

INTERIOR OF THE MINES

chesters and went. They kept me up on Bull Hill for 24 hours. They wanted to know where I stood. I told them I believed every man should get all the wages he could, but I did not believe he was going to hasten matters by blowing up mines with dynamite."

"Did they give you any place to sleep?"

"I slept on a plank."

"Anything to eat?"

"Yes."

"Drink?"

"Oh, yes!"

Mr. Woods' experience was one of many.

"Capital has got to yield to labor," said one brawny fellow to me, "and give it a show, or there's going to be war."

A Feeling of Unrest.

As I stood talking with the foreman of a mine just resuming work I noticed a group of men listening eagerly to catch every word.

"You have to be mighty careful what you say," I was told. "You don't know who is listening."

Such is the situation at Cripple Creek and Victor, two splendid mining camps with the wealth of Ophir at hand and a feeling of unrest and insecurity within. What will be the result with capital and labor will confidently predict.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

THEY ALL WANT WAR

BECAUSE IT WOULD SET THE WHEELS OF BUSINESS IN MOTION.

Senator Stewart's Views of Business and Prices—Fighting Capacity of China and Japan—Russia's Mighty Railway Enterprise—Watching for Specific Results.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Will this country be finally brought into the war between England and Russia?

If it does, when will it get in? In New York on the day the first shot is fired.

In this brief dialogue—between two members of the house, are summed up the whole philosophy and morality of the entire nation. I seem from this standpoint. Every member admits that there is such a longing for something to break the monotony of falling prices that even the most human go so far as to think of the idea of a great foreign war. And it struck me as a most interesting fact that of a score or more I have heard discuss it every one had something to say about the effect a big war would have on the trade of his district or some great project he was interested in. "I wish them no bad luck," said Judge Terry of the Little Rock district, "but as they must fight be fore long they could not take a better time to suit us than right now." I take it for granted that there must be a big war, with England and Russia as the principals. They have been putting it off and will of course, put it off as long as possible, but there are irreconcilable differences. Their boundaries are drawing nearer together every day, and from the Black sea all around to Korea and Japan their interests are mutually adverse. Both are aggressive and both jealous, and the buffer nations, as they are called which lie between will be dragged into it. As to our interests in those seas I doubt if they are as great as they were thirty odd years ago but I get that idea from reading of the exploits of Admiral Semmes. When he got into the Yellow sea he found a great deal of American shipping there and made havoc with it."

If There Be a Fight.

When wheat goes up cotton usually goes down," said Mr. Money of Mississippi. "This is the old rule but I am inclined to think this time would be an exception. Now as to this war, our commercial (foreign affairs) really has nothing to do about it. We finished our business for this session some time ago, and had our day in the house, and put everything through with ease, and have not thought of another meeting. There is nothing for our government to do which has not already been done. Secretary Gresham has made the usual offer of friendly mediation with or without the conjunction of other governments. Two of our best ships are already there and two more are on the way from Alaskan waters. And besides there is hardly any other place in the world when, a war could affect us so little

THE KING OF KOREA

—that is unless it goes to the extent of blocking the ports of China or Japan, which is not likely. As to a great foreign war involving England and Russia, France and Germany why we are promised that every year or so, and yet they seem to get along without it. All I can say is to paraphrase that jingo song that had such a run in London the last time Russia threatened, and so I say, We hope they will not fight, but by jingo, if they do we'll sell 'em wheat and pork and beef and cotton too." There has been a long peace, and the world is now full of fresh fighting blood and perhaps what the world needs is a war to break the prevailing deadness."

Senator Stewart's View.

Senator Stewart had just escaped from the superheated atmosphere of the chamber—the mercury marked 98 in the corridor that day—and I was on the south porch inhaling the faint breeze from the Georgetown heights when asked his opinion. It was, as usual, emphatic. "War! Of course the American people want a war in Europe the biggest kind of a war. They want anything that will give relief from this merciless contraction. Wheat is at the lowest ever reached in America. Wool is at the lowest. Cotton is very near the lowest. Interest is low. Of course it is, for nobody wants to invest when prices are going down. The gold reserve is the lowest since the resumption act and the purchasing power of gold is at the highest and still going up. Property sells in the best market lower than it used to at sheriff's sale. War! Why, the farmers would almost be willing to see this country go in to a war if it would start a boom." And thus speaking the pessimistic Druid waved his long arms and turned his face again toward the hills, while the breeze blew through his snowy whiskers.

"A war would emphasize the necessity for the Nicaragua canal," said Mr. Geary, "and the whole people would see it as we see it in California. There is a sort of blindness on the subject now." Members interested in shipping think that if England should now get into a great war it would reverse the processes of 1861-5 and result in the transfer of much shipping to American registry if our laws were liberalized. Governor McCreary repeated the statement of Mr. Money as to the action of his committee and for an opinion merely referred to a passage of his speech on Hawaii. He is of a conservative expression that our policy is to be friendly with all and to form entangling alliances with none. It appears that the first dispatches to this country gave the impression that England was backing up China, while Russia favored Japan but the facts appear to be rather the other way if anything certain can be deduced from the complicated reports. Diplomatists say that the financial condition of China is very bad, while that of Japan is tolerably good, that the war material of the Japanese is superior and that they are the better sailors.

Matters in Korea.

In connection with Hon. Hugh Dinsmore, former minister to Korea quite a little romance was developed. It appears that when the conspiracy of 1884 in Korea was discovered most of the young men engaged in it escaped to other countries and two came to the United States and became naturalized citizens. One of these was killed in a railroad accident, and the other is living quietly in this city, hardly to be distinguished as he walks the streets in American costume from the ordinary southerner from a malarious region. For some years every precaution was taken to conceal their residence and identity, but it availed nothing for the Korean government knows the whereabouts of every one of these exiles and has, it is asserted, its secret agents forever hovering about them. It is also said that every article on Korean affairs in American papers is clipped, forwarded to Seoul and translated for the use of the government if needed. This belief is strengthen by the now well known details of the persistency with which Korean agents followed the chief conspirator Kim Ok Yum, until he was killed in Shanghai.

It will be remembered that after the American vessel General Sherman was wrecked on the coast of Korea and looted by the natives and our Admiral Rodgers threatened the Korean capital the Tai Won Kun sent an embassy to this country, at the head of which was Prince Min Yong Ik. The young men who came with him organized a movement for changing the government, and when he opposed it he was killed and the conspiracy prematurely revealed. Its leader, Kim Ok Yum, escaped to Japan, where the secret agent of the Tai Won Kun had the address to become his nominal friend and adviser and succeeded in inducing him to visit Shanghai. There he entered the room of Kim in the absence of the latter a servant and fired three shots, each of which took effect, and Kim fell dead in the hall. The assassin succeeded in getting back to Korea and was highly rewarded. The corpse of Kim was prepared for shipment to Japan but the secret Korean agents succeeded in stealing it and sent it to Korea, where it was mutilated in an obscene and disgusting manner, according to their custom with rebels, and then cut into eight pieces, one being sent to each of the eight provinces and hoisted upon poles as a warning to the people. Such being the known facts, it is not at all surprising that the solitary Korean exile in this country keeps himself somewhat private and does not do the town of nights.

A Mere Mongolian Row.

At the embassies of the nations most interested there is of course a diplomatic reserve maintained, and at this time of year there are practically no social relations of any kind. Mrs. Cleveland and nearly all the cabinet ladies being out of town as well as all the diplomats who can leave their posts and nearly all the ladies of the diplomatic corps. Chairman Morgan of the senate committee on foreign affairs is in Alabama fighting for his senatorial life, as is the next on the committee, Senator Butler of South Carolina, while Senators Gray, Turpie and the Republican members have been too deeply engrossed with the tariff and other matters to pay any attention to a mere Mongolian row. It is somewhat singular, too, that after all these years of friendly intercourse we know so little about China so much less seemingly than about Japan. It is known to every reader in a general way that Japan has about 38,000,000 people, while China is supposed to have eight or ten times as many, but, as to their fighting capacities, the opinions of public men here vary to rather an amusing degree. Much is said about those wonderful invasions of the west and south, which have taken place at tolerably regular intervals from the most ancient times, when the great plateau of central Asia seemed to overflow, as it were, and swarms of barbarians descended upon China, India, southwestern Asia and Europe, and the question is seriously asked, Is it not possible that with a great leader the Mongols may swarm again and overflow eastern Europe?

The wonderful work undertaken by Russia of building a railroad across Siberia to the Pacific ocean is calculated to excite enthusiasm among Americans, and it is certain that Korea would gain by being absorbed into the Russian empire. Korea, in fact, is the one party that is sure to come out a gainer, no matter how the contest terminates, for she could not be in a worse fix, and her absorption by any of the powers would be an improvement.

Tax Robbers.

According to Mr. Dinsmore as well as the papers sent to the foreign affairs committee and the consular reports, the government of Korea is now about as bad as it is possible for any mere human government to become. The system of taxation is the worst which the perverted ingenuity of half educated barbarians could devise. The royal commissioners announce that they must have a certain sum and apportionate it to the eight provinces. The local authorities divide out their territory among farmers of the revenue, and these are allowed to squeeze all they can out of the laboring classes and keep the surplus over the proportion to the province as their fees. They proceed accordingly on the system which was once said to prevail in the boom towns of the west—"size a man's pile, leave him only enough to get to the next town and take all the rest." A missionary reports that the great mass of the people live in mere mud huts, with wattled roofs, and eat the vilest kind of food while in most of the country there is no middle class, the population consisting of a few tax lords and many degraded laborers. All the rest that is worth knowing about the country may be found in any good cyclopedia.

While each congressman considers chiefly the effect a great foreign war might have on his district, experts in other lines watch for specific results—naval men to see how the new style vessels will work and artillerists to see how the Mongolians will get on with the latest patterns in guns, but most of all the physicians. There is a dreadful plague raging in China, and the cholera is moving westward. Will this war hasten the movement of the one and increase the virulence of the other? True, there are awful possibilities in a great eastern war. In conclusion it is a pleasure to record that we are on the best of terms with all nations, though men of foreign birth continue to organize disturbances in the coke regions and elsewhere, a fact which brings support to the stringent immigration bill now pending, a bill that would practically exclude those gentlemen whose names have terminal facilities in ski.

J. H. PARKER.

Meat and Digestion.

The most easily digested meats, according to a scientific journal, range in the following order: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloin, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit meat and chicken.

SENATOR HILL'S WIT.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS SHOW A NEW PHASE OF HIS CHARACTER.

His Recent Speech and Witty Comparison to Shakespearean Characters—His Love for the Drama—How Gorman Acquired the Gift of Eloquence.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—One of the speeches recently delivered by Senator Hill in the United States senate has caused no little comment outside of the purely political inspiration and argument which it suggests. It was a speech utterly unlike anything heretofore delivered by the New York senator and contained some flashes of wit, some sly humor and some broader sarcasm which suggest something of the quality that used to characterize the speeches of Senator Conkling.

When it is remembered that a day or two before he made that speech Senator Hill had delivered another occupying some two hours time, it must be plain that this second speech of his must have been largely extemporaneous, if not, in fact, completely impromptu. He could certainly have had no more time for its preparation than he found between the hour of adjournment of the senate one day and of its meeting upon the next.

To the intimate friends of Senator Hill, however these unusual qualities of humor, sarcasm and something akin to wit which he revealed in the speech occasioned no surprise since in his private conversation with those whom he trusts he is not only apt to be humorous and sarcastic in what he says, but he also has the faculty which Conkling had to a higher degree of quickly seeing the humorous side of life and of graphically reproducing by mimicry or comical suggestion what he has thus seen. Mr. Conkling was one of the greatest mimics that ever sat in the senate. He did not dare to trust himself to display this faculty very much, since he feared that it might carry him to extremes. Yet there were occasions when he felt safe to attempt to mimic the tones, the methods of speech and the manner of some public men, and when he did so the accuracy of the imitation was always acknowledged.

Senator Hill has something of this faculty, and now that he has made slight revelation of it in the senate it is quite likely that his colleagues and the country may have some finer exhibitions hereafter of these powers. Sometimes in the evening at his hotel, with a group of friends around him, the senator has put them into high glee by his vivid reproduction of the characteristics of some of the men who are distinguished in political affairs of today.

Some surprise has also been expressed that Senator Hill should have been able to take up the comparison of himself with one of Shakespeare's characters which was made by Senator Gorman in his speech and should have carried that comparison very much further than Gorman did and do it with a delicacy and appropriateness which caused the senators to forget their dignity and to laugh most heartily, even some of those who were thus exposed to the gentle satire that lay concealed in Hill's remarks.

But the fact is that, while Senator Hill might not have been able to have taken up comparisons from classic literature or from the greater novels, yet in the field of dramatic literature he is perhaps more at home than any of the other senators. The stage has been Senator Hill's only recreation in a very busy life for nearly 30 years, if we except a fondness for the game of baseball. In that sport he, like Senator Gorman, not only takes interest to this day, but also had some expert quality, since each of these senators in his younger days was a player on the field.

Senator Hill is probably the best informed man upon the greater plays and the greater actors and actresses of the present generation, as well as those of the past, who now sits in the United States senate. He has much of General Sherman's fondness for the theater and a keener appreciation of dramatic art than the old general had. In the midst of intense political battles it has been Hill's habit, when he had opportunity, to steal away for an evening to the theater, where, concealed from an audience behind the curtains of a box, he gave way to his enjoyment as fully as a boy who for the first time sees a farce. Then he would return to the strife of politics, fresh, clear headed and ready to stay up as late as the most earnest person in the company of politicians whom he met.

Hill knows Shakespeare as well in one way as Senator Hoar, who has been a deep student of the great dramatist, does in another. The Massachusetts senator has studied Shakespeare in the library, while Hill has studied him as his works have been presented upon the stage. He has seen the greatest actors who have played Shakespeare in America in his own time and has seen all the Shakespearean plays which have ever been produced here. Therefore he was quite able on the instant to make use of the comparison suggested by Senator Gorman as a text and upon it to construct a greater satire and a more deliciously humorous one than the Maryland senator did.

Hill, unlike Gorman, has had training as a public speaker outside the senate chamber. Therefore experience served him well, so that he could at once make reply to Mr. Gorman.

The Maryland senator, whose speech was a national sensation, had scarcely any training as a public speaker until after he entered the senate. When he was first a member of that body, he spoke with hesitation, his diffidence being very apparent, and he had not mastered the art of quick thinking when upon his feet. He had no expectation that he would ever be able to do more than utter a few brief sentences upon the floor of the senate. But he has shown that the theory of Senator Conkling is a true one that any man of good intelligence and active mind can become a public speaker if he chooses, since the speaker, unlike the poet, does not need to be born an orator, but can make himself one. Of course the greatest orators—those who move the world—must have pre-eminent natural gifts, and no man can become a Webster or even a Conkling by mere hard work. Any young man, however, who looks forward to public life may take courage from the successes of Senator Gorman so that he may have hope that he, too, may become at some time a speaker who will command attention.

E. J. EDWARDS.

How to Brighten Up a Banister.

To clean the railing of banisters wash off all the dirt with soap and water, and when dry rub with 2 parts of linseed oil and 1 of turpentine. If the odor of turpentine is objectionable, use 2 parts of sweet or cottonseed oil and a part of alcohol, but the mixture of linseed oil and turpentine is more desirable.

ETHAN ALLEN AS HE WAS

An Important Anniversary in the Green Mountain State.

[Special Correspondence.]

BENNINGTON, Aug. 6.—At the time of the Revolution the region now the state of Vermont was "No Man's Land." It had been claimed with the fiercest colonial wrangling by New York and New Hampshire under conflicting royal charters. The English kings from Charles I down to George II set their seals to grants in the new world in the most reckless and contradictory fashion, and the royal governors were scarcely less unprincipled. Under the confusion of conflicting claims swarms of speculators came in from the colony of New York and attempted to oust holders under the New Hampshire grants. This was resisted by the "Green mountain boys," and society for 10 years before the Revolution was in a state of chaos. It was a "Roland for an Oliver," and innocent grantees from New York were treated in similar fashion by land speculators who claimed under New Hampshire authority. When the mountaineers found New York surveyors, they took their chains and compasses and drove them off. If the intruders returned these New England regulators applied the "beech seal," or, as they otherwise put it, chastised them with "twigs of the wilderness." These warnings were diversified with various grotesque but no less disagreeable inflictions. It was in such a state of social anarchy that more than one who became Revolutionary worthies got molded and stamped, such men as Ethan Allen, whose fierce invocation at the storming of Ticonderoga, "In the name of Jehovah and the continental congress," has become a historic epigram, and John Stark, the rough and ready commander of the Americans at the battle of Bennington.

Allen was one of the most curious characters among the minor celebrities of the Revolution. An unprincipled land shark of the worst type, yet with a certain rough chivalry, he has been called the "Robin Hood" of New England. A giant in strength and stature, a barroom brawler and desperado, a loud mouthed braggart, with the courage of a lion to make his boasting good, a libertine with women, yet with heart and hand always open to all the distressed, he was compacted of the most contradictory qualities. He had a most unsavory reputation in western Ver-

THE BATTLE MONUMENT.

mont in the days immediately preceding the epoch of 1776 and was dreaded like a pestilence, especially as many of the most reputable families who lived in this section and made the backbone of society in the more thickly settled part were loyalists. It was to this class that Ethan Allen delighted in showing his scamy side and perhaps exaggerated his own bad qualities. Yet when all is said there is no doubt that the hero of Ticonderoga was a prototype of many of the desperadoes who have made the social history of the west picturesque, but none the less disagreeable to timid and orderly people. That Allen's later history largely redeemed the license of his turbulent manhood can scarcely affect the essential estimate of the man.

The circumstances of the Bennington fight need be only briefly rehearsed. It was the British plan of campaign that Burgoyne's army marching from Canada should pierce the center of the northern colonies, crushing all in his path and utterly cutting off New England. Had he followed his original purpose of sending a heavy detachment down through the Green mountains he would probably have succeeded. As it was, after his successes at Ticonderoga and Hubbardtown, Vt., he found himself at Fort Edward master of Lakes George and Champlain, but utterly without the supplies necessary for an onward movement. He was confronted only by General Schuyler at Albany, where Burgoyne made no doubt of sweeping the insufficient and demoralized Americans from his path and making a junction with the British forces expected from New York. The New Englanders were completely discouraged and their militia very slow in coming to the tackle. Schuyler's little force was the forlorn hope.

Burgoyne burned to get on, but his men must eat. It seemed easy to capture the large depot of stores located at Bennington known to have been collected for Schuyler's troops. So Colonel Baum, at the head of a detachment of about 1,500 Hessians, was dispatched to make this essential capture. The news of the expedition got abroad. A regiment of militia from Massachusetts and another from New Hampshire if such undisciplined mobs could be called regiments hastened to join the Vermont battalion, and to these were added large numbers of the Green mountain boys, who had no organization at all, each man fighting for his own hand. Colonel John Stark of the Vermont contingent took command of this motley array and headed off the Hessians about four miles west of Bennington in what is now known as the township of White Creek, N. Y.

The Americans were a horde of scarecrows, but each scarecrow held a firelock, with which he had picked out the eyes of hundreds of squirrels. The Hessians fought with machinelike courage, but could not stand the pelting of lead that went straight home for human life from every tree and bush. So they sensibly laid down their arms. The curious fact is that this celebrated Vermont victory was fought in what was then and always had been the domain of New York and not in Vermont.

The result of the Bennington battle deprived Burgoyne of his expected supplies and anchored him at Fort Edward. It put fire into the people of New England, which inspired them to the raising of many new regiments. So General Gates was enabled two months later to take the field with equal or superior numbers and defeat Burgoyne at the battle of Stillwater or Saratoga. It is not without reason, then, that the Bennington affair may be called a parting of the ways in the war of independence.

G. T. FERRIS.

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THE MODERN NOVEL AGAIN.

The editorial on the "modern novel" which appeared in last Sunday's Gazette has excited a great deal of comment. One communication in regard to it is so interesting, both from what it says and from what it does not say, and especially from its point of view, that we reprint it here in full, verbatim et literatim.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

It was my privilege and pleasure to listen to the very entertaining and logical lecture delivered before the Summer school last Tuesday by M. Hamlin Garland. I, perhaps, belong to the few who agree, in the main, with Mr. Garland; and can say that "his ways are my ways and his thoughts are my thoughts." I do not consider Mr. Garland a "freak" but a "type;" and one that is up to date and not antediluvian. He is a radical, a reformer, a non-conformist and a revolutionist. He is conscientious, fearless, consistant and rational. He represents himself and no one else. He lives, thinks, works and talks in his own age and for his own age. In his writings he does not take one back to feudal times nor to the banks of the Tiber or the wilds of Africa or the summit of the Himalayas. He takes us to the slums of Boston, to the western farm, the state capital and to the national capital. He does not expose the tricks of the Knight Templar of the Middle Ages or the tyranny of a savage chief. But he does expose the frauds, intrigues, deceptions and evils of "land sharks," politicians and of corporations. In which are we interested? Who is the true modern painter, the painter of the former or the latter? The modern novel occupies the highest place in modern literature from the standpoint of practicability and usefulness. It is the medium through which the best of modern thought, on political, social, religious and psychological questions, reach the people. What the harangues from the bernas and in the forum were to the Greeks and Romans, what the rhymes and ballads were to the people of the Middle Ages, what the essays and discourses were to the people of the Seventeenth century, the modern novel is to the people of our day. The Knight Templar, the chivalier of the Middle Ages, a hero of the French Revolution, a victim of the Corn Law in England, a Fugitive slave may be the theme for a novel that is a work of art and ranks high in literature. But they are not the themes for the modern novel if it wishes to perform its highest function. Chas. Read wrote masterly of the rise of Trade Unionism and of asylum abuses in England. Dickens wrote with true artistic merit depicting almost every phase of English life. Scott paints vividly and undoubtedly correctly Saxon life, the Crusades, the age of the Barons and the Chavalrys of English life. I do not criticise their art, skill or ability. I simply say that their themes are out of date. They are defunct. They have performed their mission. It is like our old coat it once kept us warm, it was once in style, but now we cast it aside but respect its former use. It is not necessary that we should compare the old coat with the new—each had their use at the proper time. We retain them both but wear the new.

I am reminded of the story of the young man, who graduating, with high honors, from a theological seminary, returned to his native town and was invited to preach. He chose for his text "And Peters wifes mother lay sick of a fever." It was a powerful sermon and moved and thrilled all. He was congratulated and was invited to preach again on the following Sunday. He arose to preach his second sermond and announced for his text "And Peters wifes mother lay sick of a fever." The sermon was good but not appreciated as before. He was invited to preach on the third Sunday. Once more he arose and announced as his text "And Peters wives mother lay sick of a fever." This was too much for the young preachers father who arose to his feet and said; "Great Heavens ain't the old lady dead yet? We would ask to those who are eternally and forever trotting out, "Ivanhoe," Henry Esmond," "Hard Cash," "Dombey and Son," "Les Miserables," "The Scarlet Letter" and Uncle Toms Cabin are not these themes dead yet? These are books that will always be interesting and will be works of art. They should be read by all literary persons but the strictly "modern novel" should be read by the average reader. The person who has limited time to read and of ordinary interest in literature will gain far more desirable and useful information by reading "All Sorts and Conditions" of Men," A Little Journey in the World" Annie Kilburn," "Caesars Column" "Looking Backward" "A Spoil of Office" and Dame Care. Any young man or young women of to-day will do better to read "A Spoil of Office" or "Jason Edwards" than any novel written by Scott. I am not comparing the "literary art," the ability or the genious of Mr. Scott and Mr. Garland. I am speaking of the utility of their books for the young of to-day. Mr. Garland does, however, write with true artistic merit. He paints, delineates and tells his story without preaching a sermon. He assumes that the reader has sense enough to see the point or some point. Mr. Garland's writings show breadth, clearness and ability. They show that he has originality and convictions. That he is a thinker and humanitarian. He writes as he speaks fearlessly and liberally. He has the modern, and true, idea of instruction. Not to cram but to draw out. Not to fill up but to expand. We no longer wish to be told what to think or what to believe. The true teacher must now state the facts, tell the story, give the reasons but leave his hearers to draw their own conclusions. Mr. Garland does not tell us what we will get or return from his books. What we get may be better or worse than what he intended but it is ours and we can possess it and use it. This is not the age to immitate but to develope and produce. Not the age to merely believe but to understand. I did not understand Mr. Garland to say that Mr. Howels was a greater novelist than Mr. Hawthorn. He said "that comparisons are odious" and that we should not say that blue was more beautiful than purple and that Mr. Howels better represented his ideal of the modern novelist, not yours or mine.

"These are the times that try men's souls" wrote Tom. Paine a century ago. The times that try men's souls are again upon us and more serious than ever before. Panics, strikes, lockouts and revolutions are upon us. The giant hand of monopoly and trusts are throtling industry and government. We are amost under the control of feudal lords of plutocracy. We are in the Mammon. Land speculation has raised the price of land to such an abnormal condition that the laborer can no longer have a home or pay his rent. It is becoming more and more difficult for the labourer and the artisan to live. The question of the tariff, single tax, immigration, co-operation, profit-sharing, trade unions, strikes, monopolies and corporations are before us. Some vital questions which we must settle are before us. He who sets us to thinking about them, who exposes the social and political enemies that are around us, that help us to form our conclusions is the true artist of the day, the true hero and the true patriot. E. N. PLANK.

Mr. Plank, who wrote this, is superintendent of the "Workingmen's Self Culture clubs" of the St. Louis Ethical Society. He is evidently an enthusiast over social reform, and it is equally evident that that is the reason why he has taken up the cudgels for Mr. Garland. We hardly know whether Mr. Garland will consider it a compliment to be defended in his view of the modern novel purely from the point of view of the social reformer. As we understood him, he was speaking in his lecture from the point of view of a literary artist entirely, and our criticism of his lecture was on purely literary grounds. We try to keep this column as free as possible from discussions as to politics and sociology and things like that, and devote it so far as possible to purely literary matters. There is plenty in the other parts of the paper about politics and sociology.

It is easy to see that to a social reformer, especially to one who believes in Bellamyism, "Looking Backward" may seem to be the great book of the time, and may even be his model "modern novel." If Mr. Garland's books are to be looked at as "tracts for the times," then it is useless, and perhaps even unfair, to criticise them or him by a literary standard. But we understand that Mr. Garland considers himself, as to his novels and lectures, a literary artist first if not exclusively; and if this be true, then he is amenable to strictly literary criticism.

One may be ever so much of a social reformer, we suppose, and still retain enough literary judgment to regard "Looking Backward," whatever may be its merits as a pamphlet for the propagation of "advanced" ideas on socialism, as anything but a model of literary composition. One may, we suppose, hold the most radical notions as to the blessedness of communism, and still regard the preaching of communism in a novel as a sin against true art. As it happens, we do not agree any better with Mr. Bellamy's notions as to the desirability of communism than we do with Mr. Garland's ideas as to true art in fiction; but that makes no difference, we trust, in our appreciation of whatever literary merit there may be in the works of Mr. Howells or Mr. Garland himself. It is a small mind, it seems to us, which cannot make different estimates of a literary production from different points of view. To take a pertinent illustration, we do not at all agree, politically, with the views of the constitution which Patrick Henry urged in the Virginia convention, but we must admire the consummate oratorical art with which he presented those views. Another illustration of more recent date is Mr. Gladstone's great speech on the Home Rule bill. We do not believe at all in the measure which Mr. Gladstone championed—believe, indeed, that its passage would work irreparable harm to the British empire; but his was a great speech, and we admire it immensely as a display of forensic eloquence.

If anybody endorses Mr. Garland's view of the "modern novel" as the highest form of literary art in fiction, we have not yet been made aware of the fact. But he has a perfect right to his view, just as we have to ours, and we would not have him change it, for the world. He is much more entertaining as he is.

LITERARY NOTES.

Ouida is about to publish a new tale, to be called "The Silver Christ"—presumably the story of a crucifix.

The new series of Austin Dobson's "Eighteen Century Vignettes" is to be illustrated by various old prints and other pictures of the last century.

William Morris has three books of his own on the Kelmscott press. "The Life and Death of Jason," "The Wood Beyond the World," and "The Well at the World's End."

Mr. Stopford Brooke is coming to Boston this autumn as Lowell lecturer. His series of discourses will deal with modern literature. It is possible that he may give elsewhere a shorter series on American poets.

The exclusion of "The Heavenly Twins" from the colony has been contemplated at Melbourne; but at the meeting of the authorities called to consider that and similar questions, it was concluded that the book might be admitted to Australia.

Mr. Kipling in a humorous letter to a friend describing the recent Author's club dinner in London, says: "The feature of the Authors' dinner was my hour and a half's speech. I delivered it the next day all to myself, and it was splendid."

An English translation of Count Goblet d'Alviella's book on "Migration of Symbols" is announced. The author is a high authority, and the volume in the original has had much success. It has neary 200 quaint illustrations.

There is a movement in Great Britain for rescuing ancient Welsh manuscripts from oblivion. Some of the private libraries of North Wales have magnificent MS. collections. It is estimated that there exist about a hundred MSS. of one Welsh classic alone the work of Dafydd ab Gwilym, the famous mediaeval Welsh bard.

The Critic of Aug. 11 will contain a portrait of the late Walter Pater, with a facsimile of a letter in his handwriting and a sketch of his life and work. It will publish, also, an article on "Degenerates and Geniuses," by Mr. Richard Burton, the poet. Owing to Miss Monroe's absence from town, The Critic will print no Chicago letter in August.

What promises to be a volume specially interesting to book-lovers is in course of preparation by Mr. Roberts, the editor of The Bookworm. It is to be called "A Book-Hunter in London. Historical and Personal Studies of Book-Collectors and Book-Collecting." It will tell the story of the author's many years of inveterate book-hunting, and will be rich in historical notes on book-hunters and thieves collectors, catalogues and prices. It is to have many illustrations.

"A Letter on Woman Suffrage: from One Woman to Another" fills the first two and a half pages of The Critic of Aug. 4. It is a cogent bit of reasoning, cast in a purely literary form, and enlivened by a number of humorous turns and touches that show the writer to be in quite the proper frame of mind to discuss a burning question without adding to its heat. The value of the essay lies, somewhat deeper than in its literary quality, however. It is a profound and almost pathetic appeal against the attempt to burden women, already overweighted by the cares of home-making (and in many cases bread-wining also) with the grave duties of male citizenship. The signature "H. dek. G." will be recognized by many readers as that of Mrs. R. W. Gilder. The "Dear M." to whom the letter is addressed is Mary Hallock Foote, the artist-novelist. Mrs. Gilder and Mrs. Foote were at one time art students together in New York, and the article in question is written from the point of view of one who holds that "Art—all arts, and the greatest of all, the art of living—is in the hands of woman, and she is art herself." To the August Book Buyer Mrs. Gilder contributes an article on Mrs. Foote the second paper in the magazine's series on "Author Illustrators."

Rolf Boldrewood, the Australian novelist, is in real life a police magistrate, T. A. Browne by name. He is a slight, scholarly-looking man, and is simple, unpretentious and good-natured in manner. He is 63 years old. Of his literary career he said to a correspondent of The Westminster Budget the other day that he was 37 before he first thought of the possibility of success in literature. The Cornhill then accepted two of his sketches.

"Soon after," he said, "I went to Sydney, and commenced to write sketches for the Town and Country Journal. I found that I could add £150 a year to my income, and as I neither play cards nor billiards, I could write in my leisure hours. Then I began a serial tale called 'The Fencing of Wanderoong.' I wrote one or two novels for that paper, and one or two for the Sydney Mail. When embarked in a story I sent a couple of chapters to the editor, with a promise that it would last for a year. I always endeavored to keep a chapter ahead, and in all the 20 years that I have been writing, I was only once a chapter behind. I was then on the way from Sydney to Melbourne, and the steamer did not get in until the day after publication. Like Goldsmith, I could not control the elements. I was always well treated by the Australian newspapers. I had confidence in my work from the start. I felt that I should make a hit some day, and so I retained my copyrights. I once undertook to write three stories at the same time, and I accomplished the task."

"Where did you generally write?" I asked.

"Everywhere—in private houses, tents and hotels. After riding 50 miles, I could sit down in a public house and write until 12 o'clock, with bushmen talking, drinking and swearing around me. It is curious that in relating the mishaps of my characters I often found tears rolling down my cheeks. My plan is," he added after a pause, "to write one book a year and some short stories and sketches."

Mr. Willis, the dramatic writer and author of the version of "Faust" played by Irving, is mentioned as one of the most unconventional literary men of his generation. He was simple and almost childlike in his tastes, and had the most complete and poetic indifference to "fashion." He appeared at a formal dinner-party on one occasion, wearing two collars one of which stood upright while the other turned down. Flowers were Mr. Willis's special hobby, and some of his best work was done while wandering in his garden.

A Great Historical Novelist.

Thanks to Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, a distinguished American student of the Slavonic languages, the historical novels of the Polish author Henryk Sienkiewicz have been made known to English readers through translations published by Little, Brown & Co. No one who has read these narratives will dispute their right to figure in the front rank of their class, with the best works of Walter Scott, with Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," with Tolstoi's "War and Peace," and with Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth." They satisfy as, perhaps, no other books have satisfied, the dual prerequisites of the historical novel. They possess at once accuracy and vitality. They present a faithful picture of the time, place, manners, ideas, and emotions selected for delineation, and, at the same time, they conform to the deep lines of human nature and exhibit human beings in lifelike speech and action. There is a remarkable variety of types, masculine and feminine, evolved upon the author's canvas; and some are as notable examples of the pressure of circumstance upon character and the reciprocal influence of character upon environment as have been described in any work of fiction. There are battle scenes and peaceful scenes; there is humor and there is pathos; terror and mirth, the horrors of massacre, and the Sabbath-like serenity of religious resignation. There are masters of broad statecraft and political duplicity that recall Richelieu and Mazarin, but yet have set upon them a distinctive Polish mark; there are great captains not unworthy to be pupils of their contemporary, Gustavus Adolphus; there are knights of a desperate valor and an unselfish devotion, who seem to have stepped forth from the romances of the age chivalry; there are Don Quixotes and Sancho Panzas, cast, however, in a Polish, not a Castilian, mould; and there is a unique personage, Zagloba, who figures in all of the novels, and who has in him a great deal of Falstaff, a touch of Thersites, and a gleam of Ulysses.—(M. W. Hazeltine, in the New York Sun.

BACHELOR HOUSEKEEPING.

He is a bachelor pro tem.
His wife's away.
And meanwhile you can make a mem.—
Life isn't play.

He sleeps in all the beds in turn.
'Twould make his wife's face set and stern
If she could see how things are caused
Since she went off, in placid trust
That things would stay where they were left
While her dear hubby was bereft.

The bureau drawers are half pulled out,
With shirts and socks strewn all about
The floor, because he tried one day
To find a shirt she'd put away.

The parlor hasn't once been swept.
His old cigar stumps he has kept
Upon the center table, where
There chanced to be a small place bare.

Out in the kitchen in a pile
Are all the dishes gathered while
Her indolent though loving spouse
Has been a bachelor keeping house.
The pile will grow without a doubt
As long as the supply holds out,
Then he'll face up, when need confronts,
And wash the whole lot up at once.

The whole house has a musty air
Of stale tobacco. Everywhere
Newspapers litter up the floor.
And I could tell you of much more
Which, if his dear wife knew of it,
Would make her fall down in a fit.

Oh, things have gone to wreck and wrack
While she's away.
And you can bet when she comes back
Life won't be play.
—Somerville Journal.

MY PLIGHT.

Diamonds, emeralds, pearls,
Silken things, satin and lace,
Love, how my cranium whirls!
Is it queer I'm forgetting her face?

This morning I met her in pink;
This evening her ball dress was green;
In the afternoon, pray let me think—
Oh, her dress had a silvery sheen!

And it's also the same with her gloves,
And her hats, and her shoes, and, Lord knows—
One's a diffident chap when one loves
It may be the same with her hose.

So, no wonder my cranium whirls,
And I groan at my singular plight!
I have to make love to ten girls
All in one, from each morning till night.
—Tom Hall in Life.

Not Safe Anywhere.

Mrs. Jinks I hate to get on a railroad train So many people die that way!

Jinks That's just the reason I hate to go to bed. Still more people die that way! Syracuse Post.

Awkward.

"That's too bad! My wife has gone and put my handkerchief in the wash, and I am positive that I had tied a knot in it to remind me of something!"—Fliegende Blatter.

His Preference.

Jack What are you going to take up as your career—law, medicine or what?

Will Single—Matrimony, I think.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for August 19, 1894

First Disciples of Jesus John 1:35-49.

(Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ.—John 1:41.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—1. Birth. 2. Youth. 3. Preparations. 4. The first year.

THE YEAR OF BEGINNINGS.—1. The first disciples, February. 2. The first miracle, February or March. 3. The first reform, cleansing the temple, April. 4. The first discourse. To Nicodemus, April. 5. The first tour. Through Judea Summer and autumn. 6. The first converts in Samaria, December. 7. The first work of the Galilean ministry, December. Chiefly in Judea. Recorded only in John. Belongs between verses 11 and 12 of Matthew 4.

TIME.—February, A. D. 27. On the return of Jesus to Bethabara after the temptation. Probably, according to Edersheim, on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

PLACE.—Bethabara, beyond, i. e., east of, Jordan, or Bethany, as in R. V. (not the Bethany on the Mount of Olives). Both names have nearly the same meaning, Bethany sometimes signifying "boathouse," and Bethabara "ford house," or "ferry house." Probably these were the names of two villages or districts near together. John may have been baptizing in a place between the two villages, and hence sometimes called by one name, and sometimes by the other. Those villages were doubtless at a ford of the Jordan nearly opposite Jericho, where one of the great roads crosses the river, or at a ford of a stream that enters the Jordan near the same place.

RULERS.—Tiberius Cæsar, emperor of Rome, 15th year from his association with Augustus (Luke 3: 1), but 13th as sole emperor. Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea (second year). Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee (31st year.)

JESUS.—Thirty years old, just entering upon His ministry.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Thirty and one-half years old, having preached six or eight months in the wilderness

LESSON NOTES.

The Deputation from Jerusalem.—Vs. 19-28. February, A. D. 27, about the close of the forty days of temptation, the religious authorities at Jerusalem hearing of the wonderful effects of John's preaching, sent to inquire who he was, whether he claimed to be the Messiah, or the expected prophet. John testified to Jesus, who was then standing unknown among the crowds.

John the Baptist Points Out Jesus as the Lamb of God.—Vs. 29-31. The next day after the deputation, some Friday in February, according to Edersheim, John seeing Jesus among his hearers, recognized Him, and pointed Him out as "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world;" and as the one who should baptize with the Holy Ghost. Then he declares how this was made known to him. John saw in Jesus the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy, in his fifty-third chapter, of one who should be led as a lamb to the slaughter; the one prefigured by the passover lamb, and the lamb of the daily sacrifice. He "taketh away the sin of the world." (1) by making the sacrifice through which pardon can be freely offered to all; and (2) by the love of God manifested in Him, which touches and inspires the heart to goodness; and (3) by the gift of the Holy Spirit, by whom the heart is renewed, thus taking away sin.

The First Disciples of Jesus.—Vs. 35-39. Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath. At Bethabara. 35. "The next day:" after the previous testimony of John the Baptist to Jesus. "Two of his disciples:" One was Andrew (v. 40). The other was probably the apostle John himself. He recollects the event very plainly, even to the day and hour, even after sixty years when he wrote this Gospel. "His whole life," says Dods, "seems to date from that hour." It was his spiritual birthday.

37. "The two disciples heard him speak." What John had said, was really his implied permission for his disciples to leave him and become followers of the Master. They might otherwise have hesitated, as if to do so were to dishonor John.

Note the self-renunciation of John, willing to yield up his apparent success for the honor of his Master and the salvation of men. But his very success was in his apparent defeat. His work was to prepare men for the Saviour, and lead them to Him, and the more successful he was, the sooner his disciples would leave him and follow Jesus. A good teacher is always preparing scholars to graduate. His success is in having his scholars leave him for the life for which he has been preparing them. "And they followed Jesus:" Literally, followed Him in His walk. But it was the beginning of a spiritual following. This day was really their conversion, the beginning of their Christian life. "(1) Promptly; (2) inquiringly; (3) finally, perseveringly; (4) exemplarily."—Whitelaw.

38. "Then Jesus turned:" He met them half way in their search. He did not wait for them to come up to Him, but stopped and waited for them to come, showing them that He wanted to see them. So the Lord always welcomes and waits for those who seek Him He is "the same Jesus" now as then. "And saith unto them, What seek ye:" i. e., in Me. He does not ask: "Whom seek ye?" It was evident that they sought Him. Cam. Bible. "They said unto Him, Rabbi, . . . Master:" Rabbi is Hebrew, and John interprets into Greek the common language of most of his readers at that time. Rabbi strictly meant my master, or lord, but in the time of Jesus it had already come to be the common honorable title of the teachers of the law among the Jews:—"Where dwellest Thou?" By this response they recognize Him as a teacher, and intimate their desire to speak with Him at some convenient time in private.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Note the simple, natural, quiet way in which these first disciples were led to Christ.

We see the value of personal, individual work and influence.

"What seek ye?" is the question that determines the life. Are we seeking God, goodness, usefulness, the Heavenly life or are we seeking self pleasure, wealth, honor?

Peter was worth ten Andrews, but was led to Christ by Andrew.—We may have small talent ourselves, but we may be the means of drawing better and greater men to Jesus.

Now, how quietly, silently, unostentatiously the kingdom of God comes, not so much by new instrumentalities, as by new power in the old.

To follow faithfully the light we have is the sure and only way to more light. To him that hath shall be given.

Gems.

No matter if a girl has rejected a young man's proposal of marriage because she knew perfectly well that she didn't care for him, she can never read the news of his marriage to another girl without a little secret pang.—Somerville Journal.

A GOOD CUP OF TEA.

WHY SEND TO CHINA WHEN IT CAN BE GROWN AT HOME?

Experimental Tea Farms in Pinehurst, S. C.

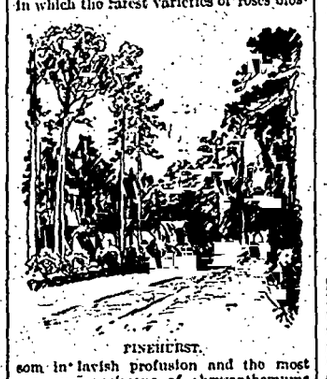
Profits of the Business—A Universal Average Prospect That We May Soon Produce All We Need.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Summerville, which has been very aptly termed the "Mecca of the consumptive" and the "lungs of Charleston," is a picturesque village 23 miles distant from this city. Here in winter hosts of northern tourists come for the benefit of the climate, and in summer Charlestonians seek immunity from hot nights and mosquitoes.

One of the most beautiful and interesting spots on the southern border of the village is Pinehurst, the experimental tea farm and gardens of Dr. Charles U. Shepard. It contains 500 acres of land, 100 being in a high state of cultivation.

That which a few years ago was a barren pine forest is now a veritable Arcadia, in which the rarest varieties of roses blos-



PINEHURST.

som in lavish profusion and the most gorgeous specimens of chrysanthemums are seen. In fact, nearly every sweet scented flower that grows, native or exotic, has found a home at Pinehurst.

Dr. Shepard has also proved beyond question the possibilities of successful tea culture at Pinehurst, that which is grown there being equal to the tea of Ceylon, and its demand at $1 a pound being greater than the present supply.

Nothing is more agreeable than an invitation to a 5 o'clock tea at which Dr. Shepard's special product is dispensed. Apart from its fragrant aroma and delicious flavor, zest is given to the appetite by a knowledge of its pedigree, Dr. Shepard being a most painstaking and conscientious gentleman and scientist, keeping his farm in a vigorous and healthy condition. Withal it is an experiment that has attracted much official attention.

Dr. Cottam, who has for 25 years been a coffee and tea planter in the island of Ceylon, recently said that he regarded the culture and manufacture of tea at Pinehurst as a great success.

The girls and boys employed on the farm pluck with care, the men roll efficiently and the American evaporators fire successfully, giving a low temperature for the fine orange Pekoe and a high temperature for flowery Pekoe and Pekoe Souchang. Pekoe means "white down" in Chinese and consists of the first downy sprouts or leaf buds of three year old plants."

By the way, he advises all teagrowers to use only the best Assam hybrid tea seed, since it "flushes" and pays better in cultivation than the low jut China bush, which runs to seed at an early age.

According to his estimate, the cost of cultivation of 10 acres of land in as good condition as those of Dr. Shepard is as follows: Labor, $900; manure, $100; plucking leaf, $450; factory work, $700; chests and packing, $150; total, $2,300.

From these 10 acres, at the very lowest estimate, 3,000 pounds of marketable tea should be gathered, salable at $1 per pound. Giving the farmer a clear profit of $700, or $70 per acre.

These, he says, are bottom figures, and a good farmer could make much more. He thinks tea growing will pay well in the state, and that the time is not far distant when it will be a profitable substitute for cotton, inasmuch as it grows as well here with 60 inches of rainfall as it does in Ceylon with 90 inches, Ceylon being only 6 degrees north of the equator.

Georgia has also recently sent some fine tea to market, for which 80 cents per pound has been realized. Professor Massey of the state agricultural college says that the finest tea he ever tasted was grown in the south, and he has no doubt it will be a future profitable crop in the Carolinas.

Mr. Jackson, another expert teagrower from Assam, says that with negro labor he can raise tea at the south more cheaply than with cooly labor in India because the former is more reliable than the latter.

The cultivation of tea has never been successful north of 35 degrees, but south of this, in the pine belts, from Raleigh to the gulf, the plant can be grown with success and profit to the farmers.

The tea plant resembles the camellia japonica. It is an ornamental evergreen, the flower being of the sweetest fragrance and of delicate beauty. Tea gardens were attempted at the south before the war, but they never amounted to anything more than an experiment, rice and cotton claiming supremacy in all the lower latitudes.

Throughout the south coffee as a beverage is preferred to tea, while in the north tea is the universal tipple. Among European nations tea is pre-eminently a British, Dutch and Russian drink, coffee and cocoa being more used among the other European nations.

In fact, the love of warm drinks prevails almost universally. "In frozen Labrador and snowy Russia," writes an observing traveler, "the climate might account for this predilection, but the craving is really deeper seated. The practice prevails equally in tropical and in arctic regions. In Central America the Indian of native blood and the creole of mixed European race indulge alike in their ancient chocolate. In southern America the tea of Paraguay is an almost universal beverage. The native North American tribes—formerly used their 'Appalachian' tea, their Oswego tea, their Labrador tea and many others, but from Florida to Georgia in the United States and all over the West India islands the naturalized European races sip their favorite coffee. On the contrary, in the northern states of the Union and in the British provinces the tea of China is in constant and daily use."

Spain and Italy delight in chocolate, France and Germany and Sweden and Turkey in coffee, Russia, Holland and England in tea, while poor Ireland makes its warm drink of the husks of the cocoa, when they can get it, the refuse of the chocolate mills of Italy and Spain.

GEORGE B. ELDER.

ALWAYS ON TIME.

How Cornelius Vanderbilt Systematically Regulates His Work.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 23. When Anthony Trollope was furnishing his publishers and the English fiction readers with a novel twice a year, he was also a government official doing his daily stint of work as a postoffice inspector. Trollope was able to write novels based with the regularity of the coming of the equinoxes because he was a wonderful economizer of his time. At a precise hour every morning and for a fixed length of time he wrote a certain number of lines, never less and rarely more than a number which he had fixed upon as his minimum.

Therefore he was able to do an enormous amount of work and caused those who knew him and who saw his official occupations were to be constantly amazed at the regularity and quantity of the output that came from his literary pen.

That man who perhaps stands as the type of those who have inherited great riches and have increased them by careful business habits, Cornelius Vanderbilt, suggests the methods of Trollope, at least so far as the economizing of time and the systematic regulation of it are concerned. The public has no idea of the enormous work which Mr. Vanderbilt's responsibili-

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

ities entail upon him. He does not give his leisure time, as Trollope did, to literature, but he employs very much of it in the active personal direction of very many philanthropic, religious and eleemosynary institutions in New York city. The amount of personal attention which Mr. Vanderbilt gives to these associations is of itself quite as great as some of the ablest business men give to their business vocations.

But it is as a business man that this quality of systematic management of his time especially distinguishes Mr. Vanderbilt among his business associates. As he is a very modest man, singularly retiring, unique in his desire to escape the public eye, these habits of his are scarcely known to the general public, although greatly admired by his business associates. Years ago, when his grandfather, one of the greatest geniuses of business organizations the world has ever seen, was busy developing that law of railways which is now seen in its perfection in the combination of many lesser railway lines with one great system, young Vanderbilt was a clerk in the Shoe and Leather bank in New York city. He was distinguished among banking clerks of New York for a promptness that was esteemed truly phenomenal. He was never ahead of time at his desk or his engagements, and, on the other hand, he was never behind time. At the exact moment that the banking house opened he took his place at his desk. Sometimes, when there was an extraordinary rush of business, he remained at his desk until long after office hours, and it was said of him by the officers of the bank that he was never known to be behindhand a single moment in his work.

In these later years this quality of promptness and orderly method has been strikingly manifested not only in his business, but in his pleasure. For instance, Mr. Vanderbilt in May last went to Europe for a brief vacation. Before he sailed he had jotted down in a memorandum book an itinerary of his trip, fixing his arrival and departure from the various places he proposed to visit to the exact moment. A copy of that itinerary was left with his subordinates, so that if it was desired to communicate with him upon any particular day these subordinates were perfectly assured that a cable dispatch would reach him as swiftly as telegraphic service made possible. Further than that, he fixed the time of his arrival in New York not only to the day, but to the hour, and if there should be any delay upon the steamer upon which he returns Mr. Vanderbilt will be of all the passengers that one most annoyed, because he has an almost morbid aversion to getting anywhere behind time.

So accurate are his calculations that a special train will be made up at a certain hour in the Grand Central station in New York, scheduled to depart for Newport at a certain moment. If the steamship arrives at the pier in New York at the time set down in Mr. Vanderbilt's itinerary, he will enter a cab there waiting for him, be driven to the railway station, looking at his watch frequently, and if he arrives so as to depart upon the minute set then he is rejoiced.

So particular is he in regard to these accuracies of time that at the various meetings which he attends his associates upon the boards are able to fix the time with the accuracy of a watchmaker by Mr. Vanderbilt's appearance. The private secretary of President Low of Columbia college says that when the meetings of the trustees are fixed for 3 o'clock or any other hour the door always opens on the moment exactly, and Mr. Vanderbilt enters, unless he has sent word that he will not be able to be present. If he cannot be at any of the meetings at the hour set, it is his invariable custom to send a note stating that he will be delayed, but will be able to be present perhaps half an hour later.

Some time ago an important meeting of one of the boards of which Mr. Vanderbilt is a member was to be held at 10 o'clock in the morning. On the day before Mr. Vanderbilt, who was in Vermont, started for New York in order to keep the engagement. His train was delayed by an accident so severe as to be likely to interrupt traffic for many hours. Mr. Vanderbilt immediately wrote a dispatch, sent it by special messenger to the nearest telegraph office, some 10 miles away, announcing his delay, and not feeling satisfied with that drove himself to that office afterward that he might send a similar dispatch. Yet this meeting was an unimportant one, and it was not necessary for Mr. Vanderbilt to be there, but he had promised to be, and therefore he could not rest easy until he went to that unusual trouble and expense that he might notify his associates of the delay.

E. J. EDWARDS.

Youthful Precocity.

Willie Grandma must be dreadfully, dreadfully wicked, isn't she?

Mamma Why, what do you mean? Of course she isn't!

Willie Well, she told me her own self that the good die young. Chicago Inter Ocean.

On the Deep Blue Sea.

Jack Smartfellow I wonder how long it would take for the ocean to grow fresh.

Miss Uptodate (bored by his presence) Would depend entirely upon how long you were crossing it, I think, sir. Boston Courier.

BABY'S BAD ECZEMA

Head one Solid Sore. Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema, when he was four months old. We tried three doctors, but they did not help him. We then used your three Cuticura Remedies, and after using them about eleven weeks every sign of eczema disappeared according to directions. It began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months he was entirely well. After two years' trial, I find his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows, his ears, all over his neck, eyes and face, and the skin peeled off in great pieces. He was so fretful that we had to tie his hands to the cradle and he had to have mittens tied on his hands to keep him from scratching himself to death. We had tried many remedies without avail, but the Cuticura Remedies cured him. We feel it our duty to recommend them to others.

CEO. D. & JANETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind.

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"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

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The Rio Grande Sunday excursion rives from Denver at 12:[illegible] noon, a Denver Monday morning at 7, arri 9:30 a. m.

ROUND-TRIP-RATE, WASHIN The Santa Fe Route make a rate for the round trip on August 22 a for return September 8th, which tended to Sept. 17th by depositi with the agent at Washington one line and returning via another

WHY TAKE THE WAB For St. Louis?

Because it is the shortest line ped line, runs free chair cars, bu and gives you ample time in K supper.

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A GREAT GOLD CA Yankee Hill, nine miles distant City, is becoming prominent as and bids fair to rival some of the in the state.

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FOUR HOURS AHE Of any other line into New Yo Rock Island Route will take you Springs at 8.15 p. m. and land yo at 10.35 a. m. third morning, quicker than is possible by any o W. Tkt. and Pass. Agt., 12 Pike

DENVER AND RETU The Santa Fe Route have best dealing to spend the day in Den 8.35 a. m. arrive in Denver 11 a. leave 7 p. m. reach Colorado Spri

GLEN PARK-PALMER The Rio Grande are selling Park on Saturdays and Sundays 75c for the round trip; also t August 15th at $1 for the round t

WAGON WHEEL GA Via the Rio Grande; fine fishin $10.25; parties of 5 on one tick Tickets good 30 days.

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California rates at Rio Grande and $55; round trip $90 and $70. fice, No. 16 North Tejon street.

COLORADO RESO The Union Pacific, Den reaches more resorts in C any other line and offers re sion rates. If you are in se hunting or fishing grounds and inex

THE FARMERS LOSING

DEMOCRACY COSTS SHEEP RAISERS $100,000,000.

Both the Live Stock and the Wool Have Depreciated In Value—Every Section of the Country Suffers—Worse Than the Scab and the Foot Rot—Poor Lambing Seasons.

The sheep farmers of the United States have lost over $100,000,000 through the decrease in the value of their sheep and of their wool through the mere threat of free trade. A careful comparison of the number of sheep in the 47 different states and territories shows that there was an increase of less than 1,000,000 sheep between January 1, 1892 and 1894, a period of two years. Such wretched lambing seasons the country has never before witnessed. The total loss in the value of the sheep was nearly $60,000,000, and the loss through the cheapness of wool was nearly $45,000,000, distributed among the different sections of the country as follows:

LOSS BY SECTIONS.

	Sheep.	Wool	Total loss.
New England states	$ 511,500	$1 010,248	$3,067 748
Middle states	6 860,160	4 621 947	11 504 103
Northern states	6 149 047	8,6 0 921	15,079,068
Western states	26,865,907	16,961,705	43,827 612
Pacific states	8 10 977	5,747,069	14 458 046
Southern states	8 045,060	7 [illegible],987	15,253,845
Total	$50,934 046	$44,200,097	$104 004,130

Farmers know that sheep in this country increase largely in numbers. They look forward to the lambing season because it adds to their flocks, and every little lamb that lives is worth a few dollars to the farmer. But there seems to have been something the matter with the sheep between 1892 and 1894. In the good old McKinley protection year there were 44,938,365 sheep in the United States, yet two years later there were only 91 150 more sheep. This is a very small percentage of lambing. For the year 1893 the lambing season must have been very bad, or some plague must have struck the sheep. Perhaps it was the free trade plague of Grover Cleveland. That struck every other part of the country and blasted business, perhaps it struck the farmer's sheep and made them barren.

The American wool clip for 1893 amounted to 301,538,138 pounds of washed and unwashed wool. Its price ranged from 18 to 32 cents a pound, and the total clip was worth $68,391,[illegible]. A year later, however, the average price of wool ranged only from 10 to 23 cents per pound, there being a duty of from 5 to 9 cents per pound. The wool clip at the beginning of this year is worth only $45,317,450, a loss to the farmers of $23,073,590.

But this does not cover the entire loss first, because the nearer we have been getting to the time when free wool is to take effect the lower has been the price of the American wool offered, and farmers are not able to obtain today nearly as much money for their wool as they could six months ago. This further loss of money to the farmers we are not able as yet to arrive at, but we have shown that there are 1,860 different sheep owners in the United States, each one of whom lost money through the lower value in price of his live sheep since a Democratic President and a Democratic congress assembled the administration of the country. And we further find that each of these 830 360 farmers lost $27.- through the decrease in one year in the price of their wool, thus making a total loss to every sheep raiser in the country of $58 [illegible]. What fine Democrats this is, and how it tallies with the promises of 1892!

The loss in the value of sheep was shown to the farmer was worse than the scab. This loss in the value of sheep comes on the top of the free trade scare like a dose of foot rot. In fact, the constitution of the American sheep is worse than if it were afflicted either with the scab or foot rot or with both. It will take longer to efface the Democratic disease than it would to eradicate the trace of either scab or foot rot or both. Vote it down.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

Canadian Hops Coming.

Canada is not generally given the credit of being able to grow hops, and people would say that the climate is unsuitable for it. Some consignments however of hops from British Columbia were sent over to London last week and sold well. Ontario is now entering the field, one grower having planted 35 acres this year and proposes to prepare 0 acres more for next year. In about three years he states he will have 100 acres under hops. The lower tariff placed upon hops by the American administration will serve as an incentive to the Canadian hopgrowers, who may be able to take a part of our American trade in the American market.

Bill—It Is a Begging Production.

Not Altogether Sectional.

The New York World vehemently asserts that the Democratic tariff bill is sectional. Perhaps not altogether so, because it is protecting the south in the collars and cuffs industry with a very large protection.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE.

Go Forward, Not Backward, and Prosper For the Coming Victory.

Seven southern senators and congressmen with one northern senator of southern sympathies, have been instructing the industrial destinies of 70,000,000 of people. Jones, Wilson, Mills, Turner and Mallory come from villages with less than a combined population of 10,000. What can northern industries expect from these men? Not one of them knows anything of the needs of labor and industry and yet they are to shape a tariff bill that must overthrow our whole splendid network of industrial activity and progress. And where lies the blame? With the northern Democrats who in 1892 voted for Grover Cleveland and a Democratic free trade congress.

The lesson must be learned and it will prove a bitter one. It is a time to look back. We must look forward and repair the wrong as soon as we can. We must begin at once and labor incessantly till the bill which seems destined to become a law is replaced by a law of protection. Our country must recede, our laborers must be idle, our factories closed, our savings withdrawn and spent, our splendid progress, national and individual checked, but next November and again in 1896 we can right the wrong, and we must do it so emphatically that the Democratic party will not again come to the front for a generation to come.

Another English Adviser.

The Liverpool Mercury comments editorially upon the position of affairs in the United States and says: The shackles of protection were strengthened to an unprecedented extent by the McKinley tariff. With this opinion we cordially agree, and if it were to apply this one fact to the case of our recent labor troubles it would find that it was the very fear of the loosening of the shackles of protection that has resulted in the unfortunate condition of our "tens of thousands of men" who have not yet been ground down to a condition of mere existence, bordering on starvation, such as can be found in European countries, but who have been accustomed to live in comfort and prosperity under the belief that America was for Americans and not for foreigners.

THE NEW CLASSIFICATION

Forty Populists, Three Democrats and Two Cowards In the Senate.

In the senate of the United States at the present time there are 40 Populists. Their names were disclosed by the vote against striking out the Populist income tax sections of the tariff bill:

Wm V Allen, Neb	James K. Jones, Ark
Wm B Bate, Tenn	James H Kyle, S D
James H Berry, Ark	William Lindsay, Ky
J S C Blackburn, Ky	V J McLaurin, Miss.
N C Blanchard, La.	John Martin, Kan.
Calvin S Brice, Ohio	Roger Q Mills, Tex
Donelson Caffery, La.	John H Mitchell, Or
J N Camden, W Va.	Samuel Pasco, Fla.
F M Cockrell, Mo.	Wm A Peffer, Kan
Richard Coke, Tex	R F Pettigrew, S D
John W Daniel, Va	T C Power, Mon
C J Faulkner, W Va	M W. Ransom, N C
J Z. George, Miss.	W N Roach, N D
C H Gibson, Md	G L. Shoup, Ida
John B. Gordon, Ga	H M Teller, Colo.
H Hansbrough, N D	G G Vest, Mo
T G Harris, Tenn	W F Vilas, Wis.
Eppa Hunton, Va.	D W Voorhees, Ind.
J L. M Irby, S C	Patrick Walsh, Ga.
T. J Jarvis, N C	F D White, Cal

Forty Populists! Socialism is making headway toward anarchy!

In the senate of the United States at the present time there are three Democrats, namely:

David B. Hill, N Y. E. Murphy, Jr., N Y
James Smith, Jr., N J

And in the senate of the United States at the present time there are two cowards:

A. P Gorman, Md. George Gray, Del

There are other cowards whose names might go with these. But these cowards are conspicuous so conspicuous that they deserve to stand alone.—New York Sun.

Bottling Them Up.

An Object Lesson in Free Trade.

O God, look down with pity on this broken heart of mine
And send some work to save me from the open path to crime
For ten long months I traveled in sunshine and in rain
In search of some employment, but my efforts have been vain.

For many long and happy years I have earned in the mill
The means to keep dear grandma. I hope to keep her still
Then all the girls were happy, we had money enough to buy clothes and homes
Our song of joy was drowned by the music of the looms.

To the old mill every morning we marched in gay pleasance
Planning for the dinner hour to pay our grocery bills in advance
But early in the summer we heard the sentence passed
The free trade plague is coming, we must shut down at last

The savings I had treasured from the wages I had made
I have paid out as a tribute to the nation's scourge free trade
My clothes are in the pawn shop. I am now ashamed to meet
In the happy hours of daylight the friends I used to meet

The home I had furnished with many a fond device—
The free trade scourge has robbed me of it at humble pawn's price
I have nothing now to live for but a duty to fulfill
My hopes in life were buried with the closing of the mill

But I cannot leave dear grandma. She took me to her side
And nursed me in my infancy when my own dear mother died
The purpose of free traders now to wreck our lives is plain
Our lives shall be the sacrifice, our honor we'll retain.

Jennie Farrell

Experienced.

"Did Miss Flippe receive many proposals while at the seashore?"

"Many? Why, receiving proposals got to be a habit with her. She got so she couldn't even hear a soda water bottle pop without exclaiming, 'This is so sudden!'"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Wise Arrangement.

Boy. It's awful lucky we have our examinations for promotion now instead of in the fall, when school opens.

Father. Why?

Boy. Cause when school begins in the fall we none of us ever know anything.—Good News.

HE WAS ROBBED

Thirty Cents For a Shave and Hair Cut Was Too Much.

A man who wore a pair of blue overalls tucked into heavy boots a faded brown coat and a slouch hat walked into a country barber shop the other day and announced that he would have his hair cut. The barber hustled him into the chair and cut his hair. Then the man allowed that he wanted a shave. He got that too. He asked to have his mustache trimmed and the barber obliged.

"Get my boots run," he called.

"Yes," said the barber.

"Put some oil on my hat."

The barber rubbed the rim of the man's hat and then gave a curl in the front brim and then pulled off the hat and said: "There, sir, I guess your fixed up all right."

"I reckon I am," he replied. "How much do I owe you?"

"Thirty five cents."

The chin of the customer dropped and his hand slowly crept half way to his vest pocket and then dropped in mid air. "Thirty five cents!" he ejaculated in a tone of deep mourning. "Forever!"

"Forever," said the barber, and shaving is."

"How much was a hair cut?"

"Twenty cents."

"How much was a shave?"

"Fifteen."

"Thunder! Do you get that to flow for thirty five cents?"

"But you had two runs."

The customer in the overalls danced around the room. "Now see here," he said, "this is a damn outrage. Here I come in here and you go through the hull job. That you do everything to me you can, and you charge me 35 cents. This here is more than 100 per cent extortion. I tell ye I won't pay it. I won't pay 70 cents. The idea of charging a man 35 cents extra for his run when he comes in deliberate like and calculates to spend a good hunch of money with you. I'll give ye 70 cents."

"Thirty five is the price," replied the barber firmly.

The customer in the overalls argued and protested but the barber held out for 35 cents and the man eventually paid it.

"I'll tell you what I'm going to do," he said as he left the shop. "I'm going to have my hair cut again next spring, and you can bet I'll let the hoss of it with the sheep shears before I come into this robbin place."—Buffalo Express.

TO [illegible]

One of Them, [illegible] Not Know as Much [illegible]

The drummer [illegible] a certain remarkable [illegible] he had sold a lot of goods at a country store, with some [illegible] he had been listening. The [illegible] story was about a [illegible] of his acquaintance which had a habit of stealing eggs. He would go out and feed up on them, swallowing [illegible] while [illegible] the club a tree full of [illegible] crack the shells, and his digestion could do the rest. The countryman looked at the drummer with some degree of doubt when the story was finished, but he never questioned its veracity.

Some snakes is different to that, mister," he said very earnestly. "One on my place was. He was a snake like the one you spoke of, only he didn't have half the sense. Snakes is a good deal like men in that way. Well, this feller hadn't the habit of stealing eggs, but he did get across a nest one day and without asking any questions he ups and swallows six hot eggs. That filled him up purty near to the bung, and he went back to his den under the barn without ever once thinkin' about bein' able to crack the shells like your snake does. That's where your old theory bulges in him.

"Well, he couldn't digest them eggs to save his life, and they staid right with him. Snakes kin go a long time without eatin', and about three weeks after this snake I'm tellin' about had swallowed them eggs I happened to fetch his livery out in the sun by the barn, and I'd forgotten he knowed I had cut him in two with a hoe about six inches from his shoulder blades. I flung the head part into the hoppen and picked up the tail end to do the same with it, when, don't cut my buttons, if half a dozen just hatched chickens didn't come tumblin' out. Well, I started in pretty fast, but I traced up in a minute, and I now in something over six weeks I made up my mind that them chickens was the result of undigested eggs, and, dog my cats, mister, if it wasn't so, 'cause mother told me about raisin' them six eggs. Them's the very pullets out there in the coop now. And if you don't believe me you kin come out and look at 'em yourself.

"I'll give you the price of your pullets if you'll swear to that story before a notary public," said the drummer and went out before giving the man a chance to earn the money.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SMUGGLER

A Lady of the House Beaten at Her Own Game.

It was the lady of the house herself who answered the bell at one of the palatial residences on Woodward avenue the other day, and she had been gone a long time shopping and had brought home a lot of bundles for preservation.

What do you want, she asked of the person in the door, upon seeing a rough looking man with a roll of rugs under one arm.

"Sh! sez the impulsive one, not so loud. I've got some rugs here that I will sell you for a song, only you mustn't let anybody know."

"Why? Are they stolen?"

The person made a peculiar grimace with one hand and whispered in a sepulchral tone, "No, smuggled."

"Come right in," said the lady and ushered him into the hall. Carefully closing the door she invited him to display his wares.

He did so, and as the rugs were spread out on the hall floor in dainty richness she cried her with a longing "You are sure they were smuggled?" she asked in an anxious tone of voice.

"Certain sure, ma'am," he answered. "I smuggled them myself. I can sell them for $5 apiece, less than half what they are worth, for an hour in this city."

"That is all you [illegible]," she said, turning to a [illegible] stood by the side [illegible]

"The man admits that he's a smuggler, and all you've got to do is to report him at the custom house."

The person with the rugs turned pale. "For heaven's sake, don't do that, ma'am!" said the man. "I've got a sick wife and four small children at home who are dependent on me for bread. Take the rugs for $2 50 apiece and let me go."

"But my husband is a custom house officer," she said. "We can't let you go."

"Have mercy!" he pleaded. "Take them for $2.50 and say no more about it."

"Justice is inflexible," said the husband. "I must do my duty."

"Call it $2," moaned the self confessed smuggler, "and spare me."

The husband and wife communed apart, the latter evidently pleading for the poor wretch. At the end of their conference the money was silently counted out to the smuggler, the door was opened, and he was permitted to go.

And the next day when madam priced the same kind of rug at the stores on Woodward avenue, she found that they would have been dear at $4 apiece.—Detroit Free Press.

Driven to Bay.

At midnight the other night a patrolman on Jefferson avenue found a man asleep in a public doorway, and of course he tapped his feet with the baton and ordered him to arise and go away.

"Hello! now, what's up?" demanded the man as he sat up.

"You must get out of this."

"For why?"

"Against the law."

"Is it against the laws of the state of Michigan for a man to sleep at night?"

"No, sir, but it is against the ordinance here in Detroit for a man to bunk down in a doorway. You'll have to git."

"Can't I lie here and meditate?" asked the stranger.

"No, sir."

"Can't I stand up here and ponder?"

"No, sir."

"Can't I sit down on the stairs and reflect?"

"No, sir. Out you go!"

"Very well, officer, very well! If the ordinances of Detroit refuse to allow a man to sleep, meditate, ponder or reflect, then that man will go out and walk up and down the streets and become a villain and perhaps a murderer, sir. Perhaps a murderer! You are but the puerile instrument of the law, but let the law itself beware! I go, sir, but— Say, old fello, got any chewin' terbacker?"—Exchange.

Subdivision of Labor.

How unfitted many southern slaves were to earn their own living after emancipation is comically illustrated by a story printed in The Southern Bivouac. It was related by a lady living in a village to whom two negro girls, 18 and 20 years old, applied for work. They had formed part of the establishment of a large plantation.

"Can you cook?" asked the lady of one of them.

"No'm, we aint never been cook none. Phil allys cook."

"Can you wash?"

"No'm, we aint been wash none, neither. Aunt Sally, she wash."

"Can you clean house then?"

"No'm, least we ain't never been clean none."

The lady asked question after question, with like negative results.

"Well," she said at last, "what have you been accustomed to do?"

Lucinda's dusky face brightened.

"Suky, here, she hunt for massa's specs, an' I keep de flies off ole miss!"

Nerve Enough For Anything.

Dr McTavish of Edinburgh was something of a ventriloquist, and it befell that he wanted a lad to assist in the surgery who must necessarily be of strong nerves. He received several applications, and when telling a lad what the duties were in order to test his nerves he would say, while pointing to a grinning skeleton standing upright in a corner, "Part of your work would be to feed the skeleton there, and while you are here you may as well have a try to do so."

A few lads would consent to a trial and received a basin of hot gruel and a spoon. While they were pouring the hot mess into the skull the doctor would throw his voice so as to make it appear to proceed from the jaws of the bony customer and gurgle out, "Br r r gr h uh, that's hot!"

This was too much, and without exception the lads dropped the basin and bolted. The doctor began to despair of ever getting a suitable helpmate until a small boy came and was given the gruel and spoon.

After the first spoonful the skeleton appeared to say, "Gr-r-r nu-b-r, that's hot!"

Shoveling in the scalding gruel as fast as ever the lad rapped the skull and impatiently retorted, "Well, blow it, can't yer, yer old bony?"

The doctor sat down in his chair and fairly roared, but when he came to he engaged the lad on the spot.—Tit Bits.

He Stopped Bowing.

Hon B. F. Moore was for years the leading lawyer in North Carolina. He always went clean shaved—as handsome as any lawyer ought to be. Not long before his death he appeared at court with a full gray beard almost covering his entire face. Colonel L. C. Edwards, a member of the bar, distinguished for his courtesy of manner, congratulated him on his improved appearance and added, with a bow, "Mr. Moore, it gives you such a distinguished appearance." Mr Moore bowed. "It makes you so much handsomer, Mr Moore." He smiled and bowed lower. "It hides so much of your face, Mr. Moore." The bows ceased.—Green Bag.

He Must Be a Man.

At the circus the other evening a couple of young women manifested a keen interest in Chiko, the gorilla. They watched his movements for awhile when one remarked:

"Shure, Mary Ann, he's a man."

"I think so, Bridget."

"Shure he is, Mary Ann. Do yer notice the way he scratches himself wid his hard? If he was a man he'd do it exactly in the same way himself."—Boston Herald.

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AS A CRITIC OF STYLE

BILL NYE GIVES SOME EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE HIS MEANING

Literary Style, He Says, Is Everything and Shows How a Wedding Should Be Written Up Also Some Poetry That Is First Class, Concluding With a Piece of His Own

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

It is with much joy that we hail the advent of a nice new paper at Asheville, N. C., called The Monthly Gleaner. It is edited by J. M. Fuller, and its chaste style is so entirely original and characteristic that I am sure the student of journalism will find in it a great deal worthy of his perusal.

The price is 2 cents per copy.

Here is the way a new assistant editor is introduced to the public. The method of expression is easy, graceful and conservative.

Here is a man from Pittsburg by birth, but moved to Philadelphia in his young days of boyhood, and is now in our midst with wisdom from on high to lower himself in such a manner as to write for our baby paper only three months old on the behalf of its father, who is an editor, and help bring into circulation beyond his power. Our child Mr C has lately come among our midst for health and air of this delightful climate that has helped him so much, and he has now settled down after a month's duration and taken a position known as the Asheville Milling company. He spends his leisure hours as a writer from my back beyond my nature, and I, as an editor, with due respect for his highly success, commend him to The Gleaner, and hope he may have every advantage of success for the good cause while in our midst.

The art of using the English language in a way that will defy an action for libel is almost the prime thing in an ed-

AFTER READING THE GLEANER.

itor; otherwise the wealth rolling in from the advertising department will be seized upon by the sheriff to heal the breast of the wounded and offended reader.

Here, however, is a writer who can so daze himself as to fuddle a jury and conceal any apparent malice or any other idea pro or con. Will the gentle reader pardon me for introducing verbatim a description of a recent wedding in Asheville simply as an illustration of style? Many young writers study the language and style of Thackeray and Dickens in order to improve their own composition. Why not take the work of more modern writers also in order to impart a little fire do steele into their writing?

THE LOVELY MARRIAGE.

This lovely marriage of Mr McDowell and Lady Miss Mamie Stockton was solemnized by many happy faces and friends from the Presbyterian church, Asheville, N. C., at 4 p. m. of June 14th last 1894, by Rev. Mr. Campbell pastor. And among the throng of witnesses was Editor J. M Fuller of New York, and his friend Mr. A. Roberts. Mr. F. is editor of The Monthly Gleaner, published in that city, and by special request he was asked to publish the wedding which was quite a compliment to the editor no doubt as he was a rising young man in our midst, and from a bird's eye view, I gathered a few notes in which he says the happy couple united in holy wedlock, the knot well fastened, never to be unfastened between God and man as long as they live.

The young couple were well matched and looked very fine. The groom somewhat taller and well proportioned in his size. The wife rather slight, with medium height, prettily dressed and in good taste for travel, nothing gaudy or loud, but a nice brown dress hat, gloves all to match, as near as the editor could see from the back part of the church as he was a little late, but saw enough to gather a few notes for his paper. The happy couple left for Washington on the 2 o'clock train, where they will spend their honeymoon trip and doubtless will return to Asheville, where they will make it their home. Never have I seen a time on the start says our editor, of a new married couple that was more real than a marriage life, and if I could have but one request I should be happy, and that is to have all marriageable days ended right and live and move on as sweetly as the day I took her.

But there is one thing lacking and that is readiness in all its perfection that goes to make up a lovely marriage through life. Mainly capital, good report, reputation and true women. Not for their money merely, but mine. For women should have their own and do as they like, for man it is understood is to keep life a going as long as he lives and give to their wives the surplus. Man has an idea that all is required of them for woman to do is love and her money alone. Not so. We must consider health, support and loving friends, then money. A general idea have we not seen in our notice of writers of the age that men may hold the reins, but it takes the women to drive them. This is so these days, for were it not for the realms of society, and talk, and flowers, or parties, or courtship, or marriage as we have seen today. What would man do without women, or women without man. Have we not found either sex lonesome without each other's society.

Women ought never go out alone at night, not even with numberless of women. Man is not content alone and sometimes feels tired with his fellow man and has a delicacy for woman's company. A writer of the times says, if compelled to give up his daughter, I rather bestow her to man without money sooner than money without the man. And so would any other one. Yet editors says cases are different in the starting point of young couples of today, and yet it appears easy to say, yes I'll take you for my own not stopping there, for things will come up in life of a married home that was last expected.

First a home, next taxes, church, ideas we and our neighbors. We are then ready to live.

Oh men and women, be careful and watchful, now have we come before the world for every minute counts to the end of time in life, and when our last day on earth shall come, may we be found ready to lay down and die. May the blessings be upon all the newly married couple, rest on Mr and Mrs McDowell.

Best man, W. H Heston.
Names of ushers Mr A Rankin, F. Smith, L. Alexander, J Wagner.
No brides maids.
The church was distinguished by friends and [illegible] known to the editor who saw it all.
Wedding now.
Wedding no more.

I have taken her, that world never new before.

She is his. I ask no more. To those who doubt the authenticity of the above let me say that I refer to each and every one whose name is given. It is said that the groom bought up the entire edition and blithely burned it brick of the barn on the following morning. It is very difficult to write up a wedding in such a manner as to please all who are connected with it.

Literary style is everything. The English language is free to every human being, and yet how many there are with carte blanche to use it who so arrange it as to invite criticism! How often the writer who has the ability to write a piece like the above, yet is not kindly recognized by the magazine editor!

I am within bounds when I say that a hundred efforts per year of this character are sent to me by the authors with a request, that I will use my "influence" toward bringing these gems of the carbuncle order to the notice of the editor, when, as a matter of fact, there was never in the history of American letters a time when editors were more just to unknown writers than today.

Last week an editor asked my advice regarding the acceptance of a short story sent to him by an amateur who commands readily $200 per 1,000 words. This shows that a name alone will not sell a literary job, and it is equally true that a meritorious piece of work will be hailed with joy from the most obscure writer. In fact, the tendency today is in the direction of discovery and the working of new prospect holes rather than the continuance of old and well worked mines.

Let me add one more specimen of Mr. Fuller's work, begging Miss Hunt's pardon, however. It is rather in the line of society verse.

IN A LUMP

To our remembering Hunt,
We come in a lump,
On the threshold of life,
We need her in life,
As the same young girl Mamie Hunt.

With Eave of Branch,
She cherishes Blanch,
To help at her sides,
With men of such pride

This irrasistable Miss Hunt.
The wheels of her carriage,
How merely they explore,
As a wheel within a wheel she ignores.

But when at a time,
Like fashion divine
And branches to divine,
We are sure to see Mamie Hunt,
Attached on behind

Is not an uncommon thing,
To her on the wing
From her merry mouth spring,
Young chap that the thing.

Oh Evering Branches,
Eve has bewitching glances,
When the soda water prances:
Right beside the gents wing.

I can never discover
By some way or other;
Which hunt up the spring,
With the soda fountain spring.

The wheels of Mamie Hunt,
Coming on a spring to;
Dash away the mean,
Which is generally seen
On Asheville street scene
A charm now Mamie.
You are real mean. —J. M. F.

"Evering" is an adjective derived from the word Eve, I take it, and is used with an annual poetic license which Mr. Fuller should not be permitted to renew.

From the gay to the grave let me suddenly hop as the humming bird may be seen to flit from petunia to precipice and present a bona fide epitaph handed to me this morning by a good friend.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF CAREY WIND.

How sad to think of little Carey,
Who was washed and dressed like a fairy.
The dear treasure, joy and pride
Of parent and of friends besides.

She was a sweet and lovely child,
Lent us just for a short while
She is now on earth no more
To greet us with smiles so pure.

Riding out once she handed to me
Flowers plucked off the bay tree.
Her face was happy, lovely and gay
As I thanked her for the bouquet.

Now she is sleeping at rest,
No more trials or pain, forever blest.
Grieve not, parents, relatives, friends.
Bear patiently the trial God sends.
—Eulalie Turnipseed

Below I give a little poetic episode which has an original plot. It is from an unknown author:

"Here is a peach," the boy said,
"Dangling on the tree
It shall no longer dangle,
I'll place it inside of me."

"Here is a boy," the peach said,
With a laugh that was low and mean
"How he will feel when he finds out
How hard I am and green"

So the boy hath plucked the green peach
And slid down over the wall,
And all that long, long summer night
It never hurt him at all

These selections serve to pave the way for a bright little poem written by me a few days ago. It has a cheering rhythm and a tendency toward lop sided repartee.

LINES ON A MAN NAMED WILLIAM JOYNER

[By the Author.]

Years and years ago I knew
In the sagebrush of Nevada,
Where the sky was always blue
And the times kept getting harder,

Out among the placer dirt
Torn by time and the hydraulic,
Where the giant snorting squirt
Tore the ground in furious frolic

Peter Joyner of that place,
Who for wife and baby hustled,
And twas Willie's joyful face
For which Peter lived and rustled.

When the baby grew apace
And was bigger than his parent,
He had whiskers on his face,
And he wore his hair apparent.

Willie Joyner was his name.
And his heart was young and tender,
For he yearned to give the same
To a maiden young and slender.

"Willie join her!" was the cry
Of the gossip and the neighbor
"Will I join her?" with a sigh,
Willie queried with his labor.

But she turned away her face
For to wed a crooked coiner
(Counterfeiter of the place).
Coolly shaking Willie Joyner.

This made Willie Joyner mad,
And he chilled his Smith & Wesson,
And the tin horn gambler had
Pretty soon a holesome lesson

For that evening in the gloom,
When the gambler had but joined her,
Willie fixed them for the tomb.
It was Willie's quick rejoined her

Bill Nye

Our Zimmermans Abroad.

With Gus Zimmerman, the famous rifle shot of New York, winning trunkfuls of medals at the shooting matches held all over Europe this summer, and with Arthur A Zimmerman, the great New Jersey bicyclist, winning races and gathering in all the shekels in sight in Paris, America is being very creditably represented in the sporting world abroad, notwithstanding the repeated defeats of the Vigilant and the hard luck of Yale received at the hands of the Oxford athletes. Great is the name of Zimmerman!

TIGHT CROQUET KINGS.

They Hold Their Annual Tournament This Month

AS SCIENTIFIC AS BILLIARDS.

Putting a Three and a Quarter Inch Ball Through a Three and a Half Inch Wicket Fifty or Sixty Feet Distant Requires Skill. Willie Knecht, the Boy Champion.

The thirteenth annual championship tournament of the National Croquet association which is to be held in Norwich Conn., during the third week in August, will call together about 40 expert players. The field has been put in excellent condition for the games, and every facility will be afforded that can make the meet thoroughly successful.

The present champion of the National association is William Knecht of Matawan, N. J., a lad of 18, who has played in the Norwich tournament for three years.

The champions during the past dozen years have been as follows: 1882, A. G. Shipman, New York city. 1883, George

CHAMPION WILLIE KNECHT.

W Johnson, Philadelphia, 1884. General Edward Harland, Norwich, 1885, Charles Jacobs New Brunswick, N. J., 1886, C Hull Botsford, New York city, 1887, Abram Wambold, Staten Island, N. Y., 1888, N. L. Bishop, Norwich; 1889, George W Johnson, Philadelphia, 1890, George C Strong, New Lebanon, 1891, Charles Smith, Cottage City, Mass., 1892 George W. Johnson, Philadelphia, 1893, William Knecht, Matawan, N. J.

The players are divided into three classes first, second and third. The winner in the third class takes his place in the second next year, and the leading player in the second division enters the first class the next season, with a chance of winning the national championship. Knecht, the champion of 1893, has played in all three classes, having won first place in the third in 1891, in the second in 1892 and in the first last summer. He will probably enter the lists this season and if in good condition will win easily.

The modern game of "tight" croquet does not differ from the ordinary lawn game except in the layout of the court. This is 60 by 60 feet and is made of hard rolled earth and bounded by a wooden rail about four inches square, from which all "carom" shots are made. The wickets are steel arches 3½ inches wide, while the solid rubber balls are 3¼ inches in diameter. It will be seen that the real exercise of skill in the game consists in forcing the balls through the narrow wickets, which are only one-quarter of an inch wider than the spheres.

A player who can send a ball through a wicket at a distance of 10 or 12 feet is a decidedly good shot. In some instances wickets have been made from a distance of 60 feet, but usually when the result of a game depended upon that wicket being gained.

The order of wickets in the scientific game is the same as in the lawn game, and the rules apply in regard to hitting an opponent's ball. Two balls, however, are used by each player, as the tournament games are always dual contests, and four balls are needed in the field in order that long runs may be possible. To open the game each player shoots the two balls allotted him from a line drawn through the "cage" or double wicket in the center of the field, endeavoring to lodge them as near the lower or turning post as possible. The player whose balls nearest this stake is declared to have won the play. All balls are in play from where they rest,

EX-CHAMPION G. W. JOHNSON

and the careful player first tries to arrange a setup for several points ahead—that is, attempts to place a ball where it can reach it when he has rolled a wicket. A wary player will often leave a "tap" ready before he has made his first wicket from the hot spot.

The player who first pegs his opponent in the field first, each ball playing alternately, wins the game. The first ball completes the run in a "rover" by playing in turn and in succession the red and white stakes and finishes the run when it returns to the home stake until the opposing ball is finished the run when it returns to the home stake.

At the Norwich tournament only five games are played in each class. The tournament is usually decided in four days. The annual meeting of the National association is held on the evening of the third Tuesday in August, when officers and committees are elected and the next tournament championship game scheduled and personal friendships renewed.

This annual gathering of the representatives of a score of croquet clubs is always a source of pleasure to the participants, and many of the delegates regard it as a yearly visit to the old home of their youth. Among the ranks of the expert croquet players are to be found clergymen, educators and successful business men.

[illegible]

EX-CHAMPION G. W. JOHNSON

[illegible]

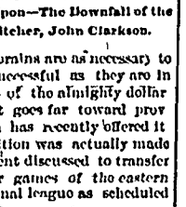
CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP.

Western Clubs Will Not Be Kept In the East.

BAD BUSINESS POLICY AVERTED.

The Scheme to Transfer September Games From Poor Paying Western Cities to the East Frowned Upon—The Downfall of the Once Famous Pitcher, John Clarkson.

Good business brains are as necessary to make baseball successful as they are in any other pursuit of the almighty dollar. An instance that goes far toward proving this assertion has recently offered itself. The proposition was actually made and to some extent discussed to transfer all the September games of the eastern clubs of the National league as scheduled to the cities of the eastern circuit. In other words, it was proposed to keep the western clubs in the east, after they should have finished the games of their second tour, till the end of the season.



JOHN CLARKSON

Mr Wagner of Washington I believe was the originator of the idea, and he was openly backed up in it by the Clevelands. The Louisvilles also would not have been averse to the plan. Yet, to show how far from a successful outcome the scheme remained it is but necessary to say that nearly every eastern club opposed it, although such an arrangement would have temporarily put money into their treasuries, and it would require a unanimous agreement of the 12 clubs to cause such a transfer to be made.

There is no doubt that every club in the League would temporarily benefit by such a change, but the after effects would surely be slow death to the game west of the Alleghanies. It took too long to build the game up after the late war to let a few unthinking, grasping magnates pull it down again in the middle sections of the Union.

It is true that, comparatively speaking, the attendance upon games is very small in the western cities. But it would be putting the case in a truer light to say that the eastern attendance has been phenomenally large, whereas in the west the revival is not felt to any decided extent. Comparisons between the vast crowds that fill the eastern grounds and the meager attendance in the west make the western magnates envious. But, inasmuch as the League divides its gate receipts equally between home and visiting clubs, the rich returns in the east keep the western clubs out of financial distress.

There are a number of reasons that can be assigned to explain the depression felt by the western half of the National league. The clubs have been disappointing in their play. But two of the four are in the first division, and those two are farther back in the race than their patrons placed them in prospectus last spring. The Clevelands' good start, followed by their great "toboggan" act in May, cooled enthusiasm on Lake Erie quicker than a ton of ice could cool a cucumber. The chill was so great that the Cleveland rooters have not since had a chance to warm up. Chicago, too, was disappointed, and the western metropolis will not support a losing club. St. Louis and Louisville have nothing to attract the public or appeal to local pride. In Cincinnati, when its team was making that record of 11 straight victories, the attendance kept growing fast and furious, like a squash vine on a warm night in June. But it was merely a spurt. The dump came, and as Cincinnati cranks have had 10 years' experience in that same old channel the "boom" collapsed as quickly as it came up.

Pittsburg, by far the best baseball city in the Union, population considered, has been sorely disappointed. They had reason to expect a good showing from their team this season. The "Pirates" were extensively touted as the probable winners early in the year. But their pitchers went to pieces, and a team with poor pitchers is like the Biblical house that is built upon the sand.

These are the main causes for the comparatively poor turnouts in the western National league cities. But other factors are at work tending to aid that end. The labor troubles and financial distress have been felt more in the west. It is also the section where Sunday ball playing is in vogue. I have always contended that the policy of using the Sabbath to take in money at a baseball club's gates was a ruinous business speculation. I believe Sunday ball playing has done much to keep the game unpopular in western cities among a certain class of people whose patronage should be courted. There is no more reason for opening the ball parks on Sunday than there is to open the race tracks on that day. In referring to Sunday games I am discussing the question purely in a business sense without reference to the moral issue.

But there is deep laid dissatisfaction with the particularly poor showing made in attendance at the Cleveland games. There is no secret made of the club owner's desire to get out of the business on that account, and his attempt to that end made last winter will probably be renewed backed with better success after this season ends. If Cleveland's franchise be sold and transferred, Buffalo, Detroit and Indianapolis will each make bids. Buffalo would get it without doubt were it not for the city's geographical situation. A city farther west would give better satisfaction to the schedule maker.

Of course this talk of weakness in the west gives rise to the old, old story that there are to be western and eastern circuits next year that is, the National league will split, and the intersectional games will not take place as they do now. I do not believe the National league will ever agree to confine itself to the Atlantic seaboard. It would lose its nationality by such a change. There is much more prospect of a return to the old eight club circuit, with Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Baltimore in the western circuit and Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia as the eastern half.

Still the chances are that there will be no change in the circuit next year unless the Cleveland franchise be transferred.

Meantime August has come, with the Eastern, New England and Western leagues and the Western association doing business at the old stand, with a promise of closing the season in good financial shape. There are less baseball wrecks this year in August than there has been at this season during the past four or five years.

John Clarkson, for whose release the Boston club paid the Chicago $10,000 less than half a score of years ago, is "out of the game." When the Clevelands released this once great pitcher, the man himself recognized his doom as a ball player, and instead of fighting against fate he went off the diamond without asking for another trial and will begin business at Lansing, Mich., this fall. He has saved a good deal from his salary and is not without capital to make his start in the commercial world.

The latest sensation in the baseball field was the series of three games between the New Yorks and Bostons in New York, which were witnessed by 28,000 people. In these games the New York team gave testimony that they are likely to be fighting it out at the finish with the present champions. It now looks as if Boston and New York would be the contending teams in the end.

What is this we hear? Anson makes a "homer," a triple, a double and two singles in one game! Well, some men, like butter, grow stronger as they age. There is another reason why we should always respect our elders. O. P. CAYLOR.

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TIGHT CROQUET KINGS.

AS SCIENTIFIC AS BILLIARDS.

Putting a Three and a Quarter Inch Ball Through a Three and a Half Inch Wicket Fifty or Sixty Feet Distant Requires Skill. Willie Knecht, the Boy Champion.

The thirteenth annual championship tournament of the National Croquet association which is to be held in Norwich Conn., during the third week in August, will call together about 40 expert players. The field has been put in excellent condition for the games, and every facility will be afforded that can make the meet thoroughly successful.

The present champion of the National association is William Knecht of Matawan, N. J., a lad of 18, who has played in the Norwich tournament for three years.

The champions during the past dozen years have been as follows: 1882, A. G. Shipman, New York city. 1883, George W Johnson, Philadelphia, 1884. General Edward Harland, Norwich, 1885, Charles Jacobs New Brunswick, N. J., 1886, C Hull Botsford, New York city, 1887, Abram Wambold, Staten Island, N. Y., 1888, N. L. Bishop, Norwich; 1889, George W Johnson, Philadelphia, 1890, George C Strong, New Lebanon, 1891, Charles Smith, Cottage City, Mass., 1892 George W. Johnson, Philadelphia, 1893, William Knecht, Matawan, N. J.

The players are divided into three classes first, second and third. The winner in the third class takes his place in the second next year, and the leading player in the second division enters the first class the next season, with a chance of winning the national championship. Knecht, the champion of 1893, has played in all three classes, having won first place in the third in 1891, in the second in 1892 and in the first last summer. He will probably enter the lists this season and if in good condition will win easily.

The modern game of "tight" croquet does not differ from the ordinary lawn game except in the layout of the court. This is 60 by 60 feet and is made of hard rolled earth and bounded by a wooden rail about four inches square, from which all "carom" shots are made. The wickets are steel arches 3½ inches wide, while the solid rubber balls are 3¼ inches in diameter. It will be seen that the real exercise of skill in the game consists in forcing the balls through the narrow wickets, which are only one-quarter of an inch wider than the spheres.

A player who can send a ball through a wicket at a distance of 10 or 12 feet is a decidedly good shot. In some instances wickets have been made from a distance of 60 feet, but usually when the result of a game depended upon that wicket being gained.

The order of wickets in the scientific game is the same as in the lawn game, and the rules apply in regard to hitting an opponent's ball. Two balls, however, are used by each player, as the tournament games are always dual contests, and four balls are needed in the field in order that long runs may be possible. To open the game each player shoots the two balls allotted him from a line drawn through the "cage" or double wicket in the center of the field, endeavoring to lodge them as near the lower or turning post as possible. The player whose balls nearest this stake is declared to have won the play. All balls are in play from where they rest,

EX-CHAMPION G. W. JOHNSON

and the careful player first tries to arrange a setup for several points ahead—that is, attempts to place a ball where it can reach it when he has rolled a wicket. A wary player will often leave a "tap" ready before he has made his first wicket from the hot spot.

The player who first pegs his opponent in the field first, each ball playing alternately, wins the game. The first ball completes the run in a "rover" by playing in turn and in succession the red and white stakes and wire it [illegible] the home stake until it [illegible] finished the run when it returns to the home stake.

At the Norwich tournament only five games are played in each class. The tournament is usually decided in four days. The annual meeting of the National association is held on the evening of the third Tuesday in August, when officers and committees are elected and the next tournament championship game scheduled and personal friendships renewed.

This annual gathering of the representatives of a score of croquet clubs is always a source of pleasure to the participants, and many of the delegates regard it as a yearly visit to the old home of their youth. Among the ranks of the expert croquet players are to be found clergymen, educators and successful business men.

[illegible]

known until recently as the boy player and who was champion in 1891.

One of the lessons taught by the annual meet is that clean amateur sport is in reality the highest type of competitive athletics, and that courtesy and gentlemanly bearing have their place upon the field as well as mere prowess or skill.

HILLIARD BRUCE.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

Augustus Pitou will produce Sardou's "Mme Sans Gene" at the Broadway theater, New York, next January for a run.

Robert Buchanan, the English dramatist, who has come into bankruptcy, says that he has been making about $7,500 a year but spending more.

Belle Archer and Annie Blanche will be members of Sol Smith Russell's company next season.

Manager Frank Sanger has purchased "A Gay Deceiver," a comedy by James Mortimer, the author of "Gloriana," and will bring it out in January.

It is probable that A. W. Pinero will write a libretto for which Sir Arthur Sullivan will compose the music.

Mary Anderson-Navarro says her love for domestic life has at last got the better of her affection for the footlights, and she prefers peace and obscurity to hard work, excitement and fame. She scarcely ever enters a theater now days.

Nellie Schina, the soprano who came from Paris with Henri Maretzek's company, has been engaged for next season by Lawrence Hall.

An opera by Brandon Thomas, author of "Charley's Aunt," and Jakobowski, composer of "Erminie," will be used to begin Lillian Russell's London engagement at the Lyceum theater.

The music of W. S. Gilbert's new opera is to be done by Osmond Carr, who has achieved a fair amount of success in burlesques, and the work will be produced in October at the Prince of Wales theater, London.

Keller, the prestidigitator, has returned from an extended tour of Europe with many sensational and novel illusions.

Turfman Dave Gideon.

Dave Gideon, who has sued Philip Dwyer, president of the Brooklyn Jockey club, for $50,000 damages for alleged slander, is a small quiet, dark eyed man whose face is familiar to all race track habitues. He was born in New York city 46 years ago and at one time figured in politics. He was elected assemblyman from the Twelfth New York district in 1882, but soon turned his attention to the turf. He formed a partnership with Mr Daly and the colors of Gideon & Daly have since been worn by a number of great thoroughbreds, including the peerless His Highness, winner of the $75,000 Futurity in 1891, and Ramapo the first horse home in this year's Suburban handicap.

DAVE GIDEON

Gideon does not follow the turf for love of sport or for the purpose of developing the American thoroughbred. He runs his stable for revenue only and when he thinks his horses can win he backs them liberally in the betting ring. He is not much of a turf plunger, but about a year ago, when his kinglet defeated old Hackland at Monmouth Park, it is said Gideon collected a cool $50,000 from the hard hit bookmakers. Gideon & Daly have a magnificent training establishment at Holmdel, N. J., which cost the firm about $350,000, and where the horses are looked after by the well known trainer, John Hyland. Gideon knows all there is to know about running horses and the sport of kings and his success is largely due to the fact that he looks after his business with untiring vigilance.

—His trouble with Mr Dwyer grew out of Dwyer's alleged statement that Gideon threw a race not long ago.

CONDENSED SPORTING CHAT.

Jack the Jew is the odd name of a 2-year old on the running turf this year.

When Bolivar, whose price ranged from 100 to 200 to 1, captured a race at Brighton Beach recently, one small bettor cashed in a $5 ticket for $750.

Boston, the seat of culture and the literary metropolis of America, is one of the few cities in the Union [illegible] a prize fight can be pulled off.

The Olympic club and the Pelican club of New Orleans will each give a $25,000 purse if Corbett and Jackson will fight in the Crescent City.

Corbett says that his next battle will positively be his last appearance in the ring, but if he whips Jackson, Bob Fitzsimmons will still be a sure fall, the obstacle in the path of the champion's proposed retirement.

Jake Schaefer has leased two billiard halls in Paris and will stay there indefinitely. Ives and Jake have joined issues.

Other Fresh Plays.

Miss Alice E. Ives, the clever young playwright, whose "Lorlie" met with such favor from both critics and audiences, has written a new play. It bears the striking and melodramatic title of "The Great Brooklyn Handicap," and the plot hinges upon the Brooklyn Handicap race.

The play is said to be full of heart interest, comedy and pathos, and it is backed with all possible realistic accessories. Cable cars, horses, race track grand stands and all the other adjuncts to success in dramas of New York life are to be fully employed.

"The Village Postmaster," which Miss Ives wrote in conjunction with Mr Jerome H. Eddy, is to be produced early in the early date at the Fourteenth street theater, New York.

Lucky Baldwin's Novel Challenge.

It is said that E. J. Baldwin will issue a novel challenge to W. C. Macdonough that is sure to attract considerable attention. The owner of Santa Anita stock farm will offer to match Emperor of Norfolk against Ormonde. The proposition is that each owner shall name a brood mare to be mated to his stallion, and that the progeny of the union shall race as a 2-year-old and 3-year-old. Baldwin will wager $5,000 on the result of the match. Mr Macdonough will doubtless accept the challenge. The $150,000 Ormonde has produced Orme, a greater race horse than Emperor of Norfolk has to his credit. But Baldwin has one of the best brood mares in America in Clara D, who has already given to the turf such well known performers as Santa Ana and Santiago.

Emperor of Norfolk is the sire of Lady Bess, Lady Diamond, La Fiesta and several other fast performers. Lady Bess was an unusually good performer. The reason, however, which has suggested such a match to Baldwin is the wonderful showing made by a colt that has yet to face the starter. Baldwin is after the Futurity with this youngster. He is by the Emperor, out of [illegible]

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1 North Cascado Avenue.

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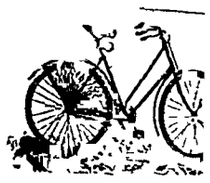

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All Makes of Wheels Repaired Promptly.

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We have recently engaged Mr. J. P. Davis, who is prepared to give lessons at reasonable rates.

HEXT & WILLIAMS,
21 North Tejon St.

trial and will begin business at Lansing, Mich., this fall. He has saved a good deal from his salary and is not without capital to make his start in the commercial world.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.
COLORADO SPRINGS, AUG. 12, 1894.
Depart. Arrive.
No. 2 California Utah New Mexico, Grand Junction Aspen, Leadville, Durango, Alamosa Ouray and Grantsville ..... 7.35 am
No. 12 St. Louis and Kansas City Express ..... 10.44 am
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Express ..... 2.40 pm
No. 4 Atlantic Coast Express ..... 8.04 pm
Arrive.
No. 1—California, Salt Lake, Aspen, Glenwood and Leadville ..... 11.20 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Express ..... 5.25 pm
No. 9 Denver and Pueblo Express ..... 6.0 pm
No. 3 Trans Continental Express ..... 10.30 pm

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colo Springs	Leave Manitou
8.15 am	7.30 am
11 [illegible]	10.15 am
2.10 pm	2.15 pm
3.30 pm	3.00 pm
6.40 pm	6.10 pm
8.10 pm	7.35 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their sleeping berths, Baggage checked to destination. Palace sleepers, Chair cars free. For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, General Agent
18 North Tejon st.

CHICAGO MIDLAND DIVISION.
(Santa Fe Route.)
August 5, 1894.
Leave for Colorado Springs, Green Mountain Falls, Woodland Park, Divide, Midland and Cripple Creek ..... 4.00 am, 8.40 am, 11.10 am
Leave for Woodland Park ..... 5.45 pm
Arrive from Cripple Creek, Midland, Divide, Woodland Park, Green Mountain Falls and Colorado Springs ..... 2.25 pm, 7.30 pm, 11.20 pm
Arrive from Woodland Park ..... 8.15 am
Leave for Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake, and Pacific Coast ..... 11.10 am
Arrive from Pacific Coast, Salt Lake, Glenwood etc ..... 7.30 pm
Stages from and for Cripple Creek meet all trains at Midland.
Through tickets to Cripple Creek on sale at Santa Fe depot, and City office, in Opera House block.
O. C. HOYT,
Commercial Agent.
18 North Tejon street.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.
GOVERNMENT FAST MAIL.
Leave 3.25 pm Colorado Springs Arrive 10.40 am
Arrive 6.40 pm Pueblo Leave 9.20 am
Leave 7.00 pm Pueblo Arrive 9.00 am
Arrive 3.45 pm Kansas City Leave 10.15 am
Leave 8.20 pm Kansas City Arrive 7.00 am
Arrive 6.35 am St. Louis Leave 8.00 pm
The fast line! only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches, and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas by night, and heated with steam (no danger of fire).
H. WILDMAN, Ticket Agt., Union Depot.
J. M. ELLISON, Pass and Tkt Agt., 18 N. Tejon St.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE
August 5, 1894.
North-bound
Arrive. Leave.
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver 1.15 am 1.40
No. 5 Chicago to Denver 8.25 am 8.5
No. 601 La Junta to Denver 2.25 pm 2.5
No. 603 Salt Lake to Denver 7.20 pm 7.4
South and West-bound.
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City 9.45 am 9.5
No. 602 Denver to Salt Lake 11.00 am 11
No. 604 Denver to La Junta 4.10 pm 4.3
No. 6 Denver to Chicago 7.40 pm 7.5
Trains Nos 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, library, smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California and at Burlton, Kan. with train from St. Louis via St. Louis and San Francisco railway and Newton, Kan. for Galveston, Tex.
Trains Nos 7 and 8 run through between Denver and Kansas City.
Trains Nos 601, 602 run through between Denver and all points on the Colorado Midland and have Pullman sleeping car accommodation between Denver and Ogden connecting at latter point with trains to and from California.
Trains 601 and 604 the well known Limited trains, running between Denver and La Junta, carry parlor cars and make close connection at Pueblo to and from Canon City, and at La Junta connect with trains to and from east and south.
For tickets or information call at city office 18 North Tejon street or at Santa Fe depot.
C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent.

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AS A CRITIC OF STYLE

BILL NYE GIVES SOME EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE HIS MEANING

Literary Style, He Says, Is Everything and Shows How a Wedding Should Be Written Up Also Some Poetry That Is First Class, Concluding With a Piece of His Own

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

It is with much joy that we hail the advent of a nice new paper at Asheville, N. C., called The Monthly Gleaner. It is edited by J. M. Fuller, and its chaste style is so entirely original and characteristic that I am sure the student of journalism will find in it a great deal worthy of his perusal.

The price is 2 cents per copy.

Here is the way a new assistant editor is introduced to the public. The method of expression is easy, graceful and conservative.

Here is a man from Pittsburg by birth, but moved to Philadelphia in his young days of boyhood, and is now in our midst with wisdom from on high to lower himself in such a manner as to write for our baby paper only three months old on the behalf of its father, who is an editor, and help bring into circulation beyond his power. Our child Mr C has lately come among our midst for health and air of this delightful climate that has helped him so much, and he has now settled down after a month's duration and taken a position known as the Asheville Milling company. He spends his leisure hours as a writer from my back beyond my nature, and I, as an editor, with due respect for his highly success, commend him to The Gleaner, and hope he may have every advantage of success for the good cause while in our midst.

The art of using the English language in a way that will defy an action for libel is almost the prime thing in an ed-

AFTER READING THE GLEANER.

itor; otherwise the wealth rolling in from the advertising department will be seized upon by the sheriff to heal the breast of the wounded and offended reader.

Here, however, is a writer who can so daze himself as to fuddle a jury and conceal any apparent malice or any other idea pro or con. Will the gentle reader pardon me for introducing verbatim a description of a recent wedding in Asheville simply as an illustration of style? Many young writers study the language and style of Thackeray and Dickens in order to improve their own composition. Why not take the work of more modern writers also in order to impart a little fire do steele into their writing?

THE LOVELY MARRIAGE.

This lovely marriage of Mr McDowell and Lady Miss Mamie Stockton was solemnized by many happy faces and friends from the Presbyterian church, Asheville, N. C., at 4 p. m. of June 14th last 1894, by Rev. Mr. Campbell pastor. And among the throng of witnesses was Editor J. M Fuller of New York, and his friend Mr. A. Roberts. Mr. F. is editor of The Monthly Gleaner, published in that city, and by special request he was asked to publish the wedding which was quite a compliment to the editor no doubt as he was a rising young man in our midst, and from a bird's eye view, I gathered a few notes in which he says the happy couple united in holy wedlock, the knot well fastened, never to be unfastened between God and man as long as they live.

The young couple were well matched and looked very fine. The groom somewhat taller and well proportioned in his size. The wife rather slight, with medium height, prettily dressed and in good taste for travel, nothing gaudy or loud, but a nice brown dress hat, gloves all to match, as near as the editor could see from the back part of the church as he was a little late, but saw enough to gather a few notes for his paper. The happy couple left for Washington on the 2 o'clock train, where they will spend their honeymoon trip and doubtless will return to Asheville, where they will make it their home. Never have I seen a time on the start says our editor, of a new married couple that was more real than a marriage life, and if I could have but one request I should be happy, and that is to have all marriageable days ended right and live and move on as sweetly as the day I took her.

But there is one thing lacking and that is readiness in all its perfection that goes to make up a lovely marriage through life. Mainly capital, good report, reputation and true women. Not for their money merely, but mine. For women should have their own and do as they like, for man it is understood is to keep life a going as long as he lives and give to their wives the surplus. Man has an idea that all is required of them for woman to do is love and her money alone. Not so. We must consider health, support and loving friends, then money. A general idea have we not seen in our notice of writers of the age that men may hold the reins, but it takes the women to drive them. This is so these days, for were it not for the realms of society, and talk, and flowers, or parties, or courtship, or marriage as we have seen today. What would man do without women, or women without man. Have we not found either sex lonesome without each other's society.

Women ought never go out alone at night, not even with numberless of women. Man is not content alone and sometimes feels tired with his fellow man and has a delicacy for woman's company. A writer of the times says, if compelled to give up his daughter, I rather bestow her to man without money sooner than money without the man. And so would any other one. Yet editors says cases are different in the starting point of young couples of today, and yet it appears easy to say, yes I'll take you for my own not stopping there, for things will come up in life of a married home that was last expected.

First a home, next taxes, church, ideas we and our neighbors. We are then ready to live.

Oh men and women, be careful and watchful, now have we come before the world for every minute counts to the end of time in life, and when our last day on earth shall come, may we be found ready to lay down and die. May the blessings be upon all the newly married couple, rest on Mr and Mrs McDowell.

Best man, W. H Heston.
Names of ushers Mr A Rankin, F. Smith, L. Alexander, J Wagner.
No brides maids.
The church was distinguished by friends and [illegible] known to the editor who saw it all.
Wedding now.
Wedding no more.

I have taken her, that world never new before.

She is his. I ask no more. To those who doubt the authenticity of the above let me say that I refer to each and every one whose name is given. It is said that the groom bought up the entire edition and blithely burned it brick of the barn on the following morning. It is very difficult to write up a wedding in such a manner as to please all who are connected with it.

Literary style is everything. The English language is free to every human being, and yet how many there are with carte blanche to use it who so arrange it as to invite criticism! How often the writer who has the ability to write a piece like the above, yet is not kindly recognized by the magazine editor!

I am within bounds when I say that a hundred efforts per year of this character are sent to me by the authors with a request, that I will use my "influence" toward bringing these gems of the carbuncle order to the notice of the editor, when, as a matter of fact, there was never in the history of American letters a time when editors were more just to unknown writers than today.

Last week an editor asked my advice regarding the acceptance of a short story sent to him by an amateur who commands readily $200 per 1,000 words. This shows that a name alone will not sell a literary job, and it is equally true that a meritorious piece of work will be hailed with joy from the most obscure writer. In fact, the tendency today is in the direction of discovery and the working of new prospect holes rather than the continuance of old and well worked mines.

Let me add one more specimen of Mr. Fuller's work, begging Miss Hunt's pardon, however. It is rather in the line of society verse.

IN A LUMP

To our remembering Hunt,
We come in a lump,
On the threshold of life,
We need her in life,
As the same young girl Mamie Hunt.

With Eave of Branch,
She cherishes Blanch,
To help at her sides,
With men of such pride

This irrasistable Miss Hunt.
The wheels of her carriage,
How merely they explore,
As a wheel within a wheel she ignores.

But when at a time,
Like fashion divine
And branches to divine,
We are sure to see Mamie Hunt,
Attached on behind

Is not an uncommon thing,
To her on the wing
From her merry mouth spring,
Young chap that the thing.

Oh Evering Branches,
Eve has bewitching glances,
When the soda water prances:
Right beside the gents wing.

I can never discover
By some way or other;
Which hunt up the spring,
With the soda fountain spring.

The wheels of Mamie Hunt,
Coming on a spring to;
Dash away the mean,
Which is generally seen
On Asheville street scene
A charm now Mamie.
You are real mean. —J. M. F.

"Evering" is an adjective derived from the word Eve, I take it, and is used with an annual poetic license which Mr. Fuller should not be permitted to renew.

From the gay to the grave let me suddenly hop as the humming bird may be seen to flit from petunia to precipice and present a bona fide epitaph handed to me this morning by a good friend.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF CAREY WIND.

How sad to think of little Carey,
Who was washed and dressed like a fairy.
The dear treasure, joy and pride
Of parent and of friends besides.

She was a sweet and lovely child,
Lent us just for a short while
She is now on earth no more
To greet us with smiles so pure.

Riding out once she handed to me
Flowers plucked off the bay tree.
Her face was happy, lovely and gay
As I thanked her for the bouquet.

Now she is sleeping at rest,
No more trials or pain, forever blest.
Grieve not, parents, relatives, friends.
Bear patiently the trial God sends.
—Eulalie Turnipseed

Below I give a little poetic episode which has an original plot. It is from an unknown author:

"Here is a peach," the boy said,
"Dangling on the tree
It shall no longer dangle,
I'll place it inside of me."

"Here is a boy," the peach said,
With a laugh that was low and mean
"How he will feel when he finds out
How hard I am and green"

So the boy bath plucked the green peach
And slid down over the wall,
And all that long, long summer night
It never hurt him at all

These selections serve to pave the way for a bright little poem written by me a few days ago. It has a cheering rhythm and a tendency toward lop sided repartee.

LINES ON A MAN NAMED WILLIAM JOYNER

(By the Author.)

Years and years ago I knew
In the sagebrush of Nevada,
Where the sky was always blue
And the times kept getting harder,

Out among the placer dirt
Torn by time and the hydraulic,
Where the giant snorting squirt
Tore the ground in furious frolic

Peter Joyner of that place,
Who for wife and baby hustled,
And twas Willie's joyful face
For which Peter lived and rustled.

When the baby grew apace
And was bigger than his parent,
He had whiskers on his face,
And he wore his hair apparent.

Willie Joyner was his name.
And his heart was young and tender,
For he yearned to give the same
To a maiden young and slender.

"Willie join her!" was the cry
Of the gossip and the neighbor
"Will I join her?" with a sigh,
Willie queried with his labor.

But she turned away her face
For to wed a crooked coiner
(Counterfeiter of the place).
Coolly shaking Willie Joyner.

This made Willie Joyner mad,
And he chilled his Smith & Wesson,
And the tin horn gambler had
Pretty soon a holesome lesson

For that evening in the gloom,
When the gambler had but joined her,
Willie fixed them for the tomb.
It was Willie's quick rejoined her

Bill Nye

Our Zimmermans Abroad.

With Gus Zimmerman, the famous rifle shot of New York, winning trunkfuls of medals at the shooting matches held all over Europe this summer, and with Arthur A Zimmerman, the great New Jersey bicyclist, winning races and gathering in all the shekels in sight in Paris, America is being very creditably represented in the sporting world abroad, notwithstanding the repeated defeats of the Vigilant and the hard luck of Yale received at the hands of the Oxford athletes. Great is the name of Zimmerman!

TIGHT CROQUET KINGS.

They Hold Their Annual Tournament This Month

AS SCIENTIFIC AS BILLIARDS.

Putting a Three and a Quarter Inch Ball Through a Three and a Half Inch Wicket Fifty or Sixty Feet Distant Requires Skill. Willie Knecht, the Boy Champion.

The thirteenth annual championship tournament of the National Croquet association which is to be held in Norwich Conn., during the third week in August, will call together about 40 expert players. The field has been put in excellent condition for the games, and every facility will be afforded that can make the meet thoroughly successful.

The present champion of the National association is William Knecht of Matawan, N. J., a lad of 18, who has played in the Norwich tournament for three years.

The champions during the past dozen years have been as follows: 1882, A. G. Shipman, New York city. 1883, George

CHAMPION WILLIE KNECHT.

W Johnson, Philadelphia, 1884. General Edward Harland, Norwich, 1885, Charles Jacobs New Brunswick, N. J., 1886, C Hull Botsford, New York city, 1887, Abram Wambold, Staten Island, N. Y., 1888, N. L. Bishop, Norwich; 1889, George W Johnson, Philadelphia, 1890, George C Strong, New Lebanon, 1891, Charles Smith, Cottage City, Mass., 1892 George W. Johnson, Philadelphia, 1893, William Knecht, Matawan, N. J.

The players are divided into three classes first, second and third. The winner in the third class takes his place in the second next year, and the leading player in the second division enters the first class the next season, with a chance of winning the national championship. Knecht, the champion of 1893, has played in all three classes, having won first place in the third in 1891, in the second in 1892 and in the first last summer. He will probably enter the lists this season and if in good condition will win easily.

The modern game of "tight" croquet does not differ from the ordinary lawn game except in the layout of the court. This is 60 by 60 feet and is made of hard rolled earth and bounded by a wooden rail about four inches square, from which all "carom" shots are made. The wickets are steel arches 3½ inches wide, while the solid rubber balls are 3¼ inches in diameter. It will be seen that the real exercise of skill in the game consists in forcing the balls through the narrow wickets, which are only one-quarter of an inch wider than the spheres.

A player who can send a ball through a wicket at a distance of 10 or 12 feet is a decidedly good shot. In some instances wickets have been made from a distance of 60 feet, but usually when the result of a game depended upon that wicket being gained.

The order of wickets in the scientific game is the same as in the lawn game, and the rules apply in regard to hitting an opponent's ball. Two balls, however, are used by each player, as the tournament games are always dual contests, and four balls are needed in the field in order that long runs may be possible. To open the game each player shoots the two balls allotted him from a line drawn through the "cage" or double wicket in the center of the field, endeavoring to lodge them as near the lower or turning post as possible. The player whose balls nearest this stake is declared to have won. All balls are in play from where they rest,

EX-CHAMPION G. W. JOHNSON

and the careful player first tries to arrange a setup for several points ahead—that is, attempts to place a ball where it can reach it when he has rolled a wicket. A wary player will often leave a "tap" ready before he has made his first wicket from the hot spot.

The player who first pegs his opponent in the field first, each ball playing alternately, wins the game. The first ball completes the run in a "tour" by playing in turn and in succession the first and wire it opposite the first wicket, the home stake until it has finished the run where it started from, winning the game.

At the Norwich tournament only [illegible] plays on [illegible] in the first class. The tournament is usually held in four days, the annual meeting of the National association is held on the evening of the third Tuesday in August, when officers and committees are elected and the ensuing championship games scheduled and personal friendships renewed.

This annual gathering of the representatives of a score of croquet clubs is always a source of pleasure to the participants, and many of the delegates regard it as a yearly visit to the old home of their youth. Among the ranks of the expert croquet players are to be found clergymen, educators and successful business men.

[illegible]

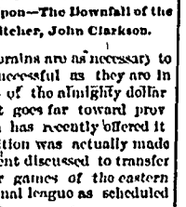
CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP.

Western Clubs Will Not Be Kept In the East.

BAD BUSINESS POLICY AVERTED.

The Scheme to Transfer September Games From Poor Paying Western Cities to the East Frowned Upon—The Downfall of the Once Famous Pitcher, John Clarkson.

Good business brains are as necessary to make baseball successful as they are in any other pursuit of the almighty dollar. An instance that goes far toward proving this assertion has recently offered itself. The proposition was actually made and to some extent discussed to transfer all the September games of the eastern clubs of the National league as scheduled to the cities of the eastern circuit. In other words, it was proposed to keep the western clubs in the east, after they should have finished the games of their second tour, till the end of the season.



JOHN CLARKSON

Mr Wagner of Washington I believe was the originator of the idea, and he was openly backed up in it by the Clevelands. The Louisvilles also would not have been averse to the plan. Yet, to show how far from a successful outcome the scheme remained it is but necessary to say that nearly every eastern club opposed it, although such an arrangement would have temporarily put money into their treasuries, and it would require a unanimous agreement of the 12 clubs to cause such a transfer to be made.

There is no doubt that every club in the League would temporarily benefit by such a change, but the after effects would surely be slow death to the game west of the Alleghanies. It took too long to build the game up after the late war to let a few unthinking, grasping magnates pull it down again in the middle sections of the Union.

It is true that, comparatively speaking, the attendance upon games is very small in the western cities. But it would be putting the case in a truer light to say that the eastern attendance has been phenomenally large, whereas in the west the revival is not felt to any decided extent. Comparisons between the vast crowds that fill the eastern grounds and the meager attendance in the west make the western magnates envious. But, inasmuch as the League divides its gate receipts equally between home and visiting clubs, the rich returns in the east keep the western clubs out of financial distress.

There are a number of reasons that can be assigned to explain the depression felt by the western half of the National league. The clubs have been disappointing in their play. But two of the four are in the first division, and those two are farther back in the race than their patrons placed them in prospectus last spring. The Clevelands' good start, followed by their great "toboggan" act in May, cooled enthusiasm on Lake Erie quicker than a ton of ice could cool a cucumber. The chill was so great that the Cleveland rooters have not since had a chance to warm up. Chicago, too, was disappointed, and the western metropolis will not support a losing club. St. Louis and Louisville have nothing to attract the public or appeal to local pride. In Cincinnati, when its team was making that record of 11 straight victories, the attendance kept growing fast and furious, like a squash vine on a warm night in June. But it was merely a spurt. The dump came, and as Cincinnati cranks have had 10 years' experience in that same old channel the "boom" collapsed as quickly as it came up.

Pittsburg, by far the best baseball city in the Union, population considered, has been sorely disappointed. They had reason to expect a good showing from their team this season. The "Pirates" were extensively touted as the probable winners early in the year. But their pitchers went to pieces, and a team with poor pitchers is like the Biblical house that is built upon the sand.

These are the main causes for the comparatively poor turnouts in the western National league cities. But other factors are at work tending to aid that end. The labor troubles and financial distress have been felt more in the west. It is also the section where Sunday ball playing is in vogue. I have always contended that the policy of using the Sabbath to take in money at a baseball club's gates was a ruinous business speculation. I believe Sunday ball playing has done much to keep the game unpopular in western cities among a certain class of people whose patronage should be courted. There is no more reason for opening the ball parks on Sunday than there is to open the race tracks on that day. In referring to Sunday games I am discussing the question purely in a business sense without reference to the moral issue.

But there is deep laid dissatisfaction with the particularly poor showing made in attendance at the Cleveland games. There is no secret made of the club owner's desire to get out of the business on that account, and his attempt to that end made last winter will probably be renewed backed with better success after this season ends. If Cleveland's franchise be sold and transferred, Buffalo, Detroit and Indianapolis will each make bids. Buffalo would get it without doubt were it not for the city's geographical situation. A city farther west would give better satisfaction to the schedule maker.

Of course this talk of weakness in the west gives rise to the old, old story that there are to be western and eastern circuits next year that is, the National league will split, and the intersectional games will not take place as they do now. I do not believe the National league will ever agree to confine itself to the Atlantic seaboard. It would lose its nationality by such a change. There is much more prospect of a return to the old eight club circuit, with Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Baltimore in the western circuit and Boston, New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia as the eastern half.

Still the chances are that there will be no change in the circuit next year unless the Cleveland franchise be transferred.

Meantime August has come, with the Eastern, New England and Western leagues and the Western association doing business at the old stand, with a promise of closing the season in good financial shape. There are less baseball wrecks this year in August than there has been at this season during the past four or five years.

John Clarkson, for whose release the Boston club paid the Chicagos $10,000 less than half a score of years ago, is "out of the game." When the Clevelands released this once great pitcher, the man himself recognized his doom as a ball player, and instead of fighting against fate he went off the diamond without asking for another trial and will begin business at Lansing, Mich., this fall. He has saved a good deal from his salary and is not without capital to make his start in the commercial world.

The latest sensation in the baseball field was the series of three games between the New Yorks and Bostons in New York, which were witnessed by 28,000 people. In these games the New York team gave testimony that they are likely to be fighting it out at the finish with the present champions. It now looks as if Boston and New York would be the contending teams in the end.

What is this we hear? Anson makes a "homer," a triple, a double and two singles in one game! Well, some men, like butter, grow stronger as they age. There is another reason why we should always respect our elders. O. P. CAYLOR.

THE WHEELING WORLD

The Parisian bicycling enthusiasts call Zimmerman "L'homme Volant"—"The Flying Man."

The "St. Louis Wonder," Jay Given Hagey, 3½ years old, who is still in dresses, rode an exhibition" half mile on a bicycle at a race meet recently.

The heaviest bicycle rider in the world is said to be Dr Meldon of Dublin, who weighs 278 pounds.

In his mile world's record at Waltham, Mass., Bliss used a 16 pound racer.

Russia is to be spared the bloomerized young woman, for the fair sex is not allowed to ride a bicycle in St. Petersburg.

George Banker says the Italian wheelmen will go to any length in order to win a race.—In his opinion they are the trickiest wheelmen in the world.

W C Sanger recently won a trap, harness and horse at Toledo, one of the most valuable prizes taken into camp by a wheelman this year.

The American League of Racing Cyclists has been organized by the cracks of class B. Its objects are to see that proper quarters are supplied at meets, that the prizes are worth their face value and that the meet managers do not impose on the men whom they have brought to their city by flowery promises.

Tennis Champions of England.

Mrs Hillyard holds the ladies' tennis championship of England this year. She defeated Miss Austin in the final round of the ladies' tournament, and as Miss Dod, the last year's winner, does not defend her title Mrs Hillyard succeeds her. W. Baddeley and Leyis played in the finals of the all England tournament, the former winning. J Pim, the holder of the English championship, defeated W. Baddeley, challenger, after a capital struggle, by three sets to none.

known until recently as the boy player and who was champion in 1891.

One of the lessons taught by the annual meet is that clean amateur sport is in reality the highest type of competitive athletics, and that courtesy and gentlemanly bearing have their place upon the field as well as mere prowess or skill.

HILLIARD BRUCE.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

Augustus Pitou will produce Sardou's "Mme Sans Gene" at the Broadway theater, New York, next January for a run.

Robert Buchanan, the English dramatist, who has come into bankruptcy, says that he has been making about $7,500 a year but spending more.

Belle Archer and Annie Blanche will be members of Sol Smith Russell's company next season.

Manager Frank Sanger has purchased "A Gay Deceiver," a comedy by James Mortimer, the author of "Gloriana," and will bring it out in January.

It is probable that A. W. Pinero will write a libretto for which Sir Arthur Sullivan will compose the music.

Mary Anderson-Navarro says her love for domestic life has at last got the better of her desire for the footlights, and she prefers peace and obscurity to hard work, excitement and fame. She scarcely ever enters a theater now days.

Nellie Schna, the soprano who came from Paris with Henri Maretzek's company, has been engaged for next season by Lawrence Hall.

An opera by Brandon Thomas, author of "Charley's Aunt," and Jakobowski, composer of "Erminie," will be used to begin Lillian Russell's London engagement at the Lyceum theater.

The music of W. S. Gilbert's new opera is to be done by Osmond Carr, who has achieved a fair amount of success in burlesques, and the work will be produced in October at the Prince of Wales theater, London.

Keller, the prestidigitator, has returned from an extended tour of Europe with many sensational and novel illusions.

Turfman Dave Gideon.

Dave Gideon, who has sued Philip Dwyer, president of the Brooklyn Jockey club, for $50,000 damages for alleged slander, is a small quiet, dark eyed man whose face is familiar to all race track habitues. He was born in New York city 46 years ago and at one time figured in politics. He was elected assemblyman from the Twelfth New York district in 1882, but soon turned his attention to the turf. He formed a partnership with Mr Daly and the colors of Gideon & Daly have since been worn by a number of great thoroughbreds, including the peerless His Highness, winner of the $75,000 Futurity in 1891, and Ramapo the first horse home in this year's Suburban handicap.

DAVE GIDEON

Gideon does not follow the turf for love of sport or for the purpose of developing the American thoroughbred. He runs his stable for revenue only and when he thinks his horses can win he backs them liberally in the betting ring. He is not much of a turf plunger, but about a year ago, when his kinglet defeated old Hackland at Monmouth Park, it is said Gideon collected a cool $50,000 from the hard hit bookmakers. Gideon & Daly have a magnificent training establishment at Holmdel, N. J., which cost the firm about $350,000, and where the horses are looked after by the well known trainer, John Hyland. Gideon knows all there is to know about running horses and the sport of kings and his success is largely due to the fact that he looks after his business with untiring vigilance.

—His trouble with Mr Dwyer grew out of Dwyer's alleged statement that Gideon threw a race not long ago.

CONDENSED SPORTING CHAT.

Jack the Jew is the odd name of a 2-year old on the running turf this year.

When Bolivar, whose price ranged from 100 to 200 to 1, captured a race at Brighton Beach recently, one small bettor cashed in a $5 ticket for $750.

Boston, the seat of culture and the literary metropolis of America, is one of the few cities in the U. S. [illegible] a prize fight can be pulled off.

The Olympic club and the Pelican club of New Orleans will each give a $25,000 purse if Corbett and Jackson will fight in the Crescent City.

Corbett says that his next battle will positively be his last appearance in the ring, but if he whips Jackson, Bob Fitzsimmons will still be a sure fall, the obstacle in the path of the champion's proposed retirement.

Jake Schaefer has leased two billiard halls in Paris and will stay there indefinitely. Ives and Jake have joined issues.

Wife Free Plays.

Miss Alice E. Ives, the clever young playwright, whose "Lorlie" met with such favor from both critics and audiences, has written a new play. It bears the striking and melodramatic title of "The Great Brooklyn Handicap," and the plot hinges upon the Brooklyn Handicap.

The play is said to be full of heart interest, comedy and pathos, and it is to be staged with all possible realistic accessories. Cable cars, horses, race track grandstands and all the other adjuncts to success in dramas of New York life are to be fully employed.

"The Village Postmaster," which Miss Ives wrote in conjunction with Mr Jerome H. Eddy, is to be produced by Wallack early during the fourteenth street theater, New York.

Lucky Baldwin's Novel Challenge.

It is said that J. B. Baldwin will issue a novel challenge to W. O. B. Macdonough that is sure to attract considerable attention. The owner of Santa Anita stock farm will offer to match Emperor of Norfolk against Ormonde. The proposition is that each owner shall name a brood mare to be mated to his stallion, and that the progeny of the union shall race as a 2-year-old and 3-year-old. Baldwin will wager $5,000 on the result of the match. Mr Macdonough will doubtless accept the challenge. The $150,000 Ormonde has produced Orme, a greater race horse than Emperor of Norfolk has to his credit. But Baldwin has one of the best brood mares in America in Clara D, who has already given to the turf such well known performers as Santa Ana and Santiago.

Emperor of Norfolk is the sire of Lady Bess, Lady Diamond, La Fiesta and several other fast performers. Lady Bess was an unusually good performer. The reason, by the way, which has suggested such a match to Baldwin is the wonderful showing made by a colt that has yet to face the starter. Baldwin is after the Futurity with this youngster. He is by the Emperor, Nutwood.

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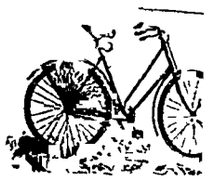

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, AUG. 12, 1894.

[illegible]

No. 2. California Utah New Mexico, Grand Junction Aspen, Ashville, Durango, Alamosa Ouray and Granite [illegible] 7.56 am
No. 12 St. Louis and Kansas City Express [illegible] 10.44 am
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Express [illegible] 2.40 pm
No. 4 Atlantic Coast Express [illegible] 8.04 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1—California, Salt Lake, Aspen, Glenwood and Leadville [illegible] 11.20 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Express [illegible] 5.25 pm
No. 9 Denver and Pueblo Express [illegible] 6.0 pm
No. 3 Trans Continental Express [illegible] 10.30 pm

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colo Springs	Leave Manitou
8.15 am	7.30 am
11 [illegible]	10.15 am
2.10 pm	2.15 pm
3.30 pm	3.00 pm
6.40 pm	6.10 pm
8.10 pm	7.35 pm

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CHICAGO MIDLAND DIVISION.

(Santa Fe Route.)

August 5, 1894.

Leave for Colorado Springs, Green Mountain Falls, Woodland Park, Divide, Midland and Cripple Creek [illegible] 4.00 am, 8.40 am, 11.10 am, 5.45 pm

Leave for Woodland Park [illegible] 2.25 pm, 7.30 pm, 11.20 pm

Arrive from Cripple Creek, Midland, Divide, Woodland Park, Green Mountain Falls and Colorado Springs [illegible] 8.15 am

Leave for Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake, and Pacific Coast [illegible] 11.10 am

Arrive from Pacific Coast, Salt Lake, Glenwood etc [illegible] 7.30 pm

Stages from and for Cripple Creek meet all trains at Midland.

Through tickets to Cripple Creek on sale at Santa Fe depot, and City office, in Opera House block.

O. C. HOYT,
Commercial Agent.
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MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

GOVERNMENT FAST MAIL.

Leave 3.25 pm	Colorado Springs	Arrive 10.40 am	
Arrive 6.40 pm	Pueblo	Leave 9.20 am	
Leave 7.00 pm	Pueblo	Arrive 6.00 am	
Arrive 3.45 pm	Kansas City	Leave 10.15 am	
Leave 8.20 pm	Kansas City	Arrive 7.00 am	
Arrive 6.35 am	St. Louis	Leave 8.00 pm	

The fast line; only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches, and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light, and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE

August 5, 1894.

North-bound	Arrive	Leave
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1.15 am	1.40
No. 5 Chicago to Denver	8.25 am	8.5
No. 601 La Junta to Denver	2.21 pm	2.5
No. 603 Salt Lake to Denver	7.20 pm	7.4
South and West-bound.		
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City	9.45 am	9.5
No. 602 Denver to Salt Lake	11.00 am	11
No. 604 Denver to La Junta	4.10 pm	4.3
No. 6 Denver to Chicago	7.40 pm	7.5

Trains Nos 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, library, dining, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California and at Burrton, Kan. with train from St. Louis via St. Louis and San Francisco railway at Newton, Kan. for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos 7 and 8 run through between Denver and Kansas City.

Trains Nos 601, 602 run through between Denver and all points on the Colorado Midland and have Pullman sleeping car accommodation between Denver and Ogden connecting at latter point with trains to and from California.

Trains 601 and 604 the well known Belle Creek trains, running between Denver and La Junta carry parlor cars and make close connection at Pueblo to and from Canon City, and at La Junta connect with trains to and from the east and south.

For tickets or information call at city office, 18 North Tejon street or at Santa Fe depot.

C. C. HOYT, Commercial Agent.

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	Dep
No. 4 Vestibule limited to Chicago via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha.	8.15
No. 10, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe [illegible]	9.10
No. 14 Limited to Denver [illegible]	8.15
No. 5 Limited to Pueblo [illegible]	4.10
No. 15 [illegible]	4.00
No. 6 Vestibule limited from Chicago	7.10
No. 9 Fast express from Chicago	8.25
No. 16 From Denver [illegible]	7.00

No. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph, without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All main route trains carry dining cars. Through tickets to all points west and baggage checked to destination at No. 18 Pike's Peak avenue, Talpah st, or Union depot ticket agent. Tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Passenger Agt.

Missouri Pacific railway runs the fast trains East. Free reclining chair cars. Pullman buffet sleeping coaches of the latest model.